Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 4, 1957

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 171 No. 9 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 4, 1957

NAUGATUCK GENERAL MANAGER: George R. Vila, elected a vice-president of United States Rubber Company, New York, and appointed general manager of its Naugatuck Chemical division, replacing John E. Caskey who is retiring after forty-two years of service with the firm.

Lead Pigment Industry's Use Of Zone Delivered Price System Outlawed by Supreme Court

The zone delivered pricing system employed in the lead pigments industry was outlawed last week by the Supreme Court of the United States. In a unanimous ruling prepared by Justice Clark, the court upheld a cease-and-desist order of the Federal Trade Commission which banned combined action among companies in the further use of the system. The FTC order also directed each company individually to stop using the same or a similar system of pricing for the purpose or with the effect of matching the prices of competitors.

The decision was handed down by the high court in a suit brought against FTC by National Lead Company, New York, and others in the lead pigments industry charging that the agency had gone beyond its authority in its cease-and-desist order.

Appeals Court Ruling Overturned

The suit was directed primarily at that part of the order aimed at matching competitor's prices by each company individually through use of zone delivered pricing methods. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals knocked out this provision of the cease-and-desist order, but on appeal by FTC the supreme court last week reversed the lower court.

The pricing system employed in the industry had its beginning in July, 1933, the decision explained, when the industry held a series of meetings in Chicago for the ostensible purpose of drafting a code of fair competition to govern it under the national industrial recovery act.

These meetings resulted in an understanding and agreement among those attending, including the respondent companies, it was added, to sell lead pigments "on the basis of flat delivered prices to customers within designated zones, with uniform differentials applicable as between such zones."

In 1944, FTC began proceedings against the industry which culminated in the commission entering an order prohibiting the companies from entering into or carrying out any "planned common course of action," agreement, or conspirary to sell at prices determined pursuant to a "zone delivered price system." or any other system resulting in identical prices at the points of sale. The order also included a

—Continued on page 66

CSC SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: W. Ward Jackson, vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, who has been named to head CSC's sales and marketing activities.

Coaltar Dye Ban Proposals of FDA Hit by Producers

Proposed changes in regulations of the Food and Drug Administration which would ban internal use of four coaltar colors—FD&C yellow Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—and would revise the definition of a coaltar color has run into strong criticism from drug manufacturers and color producers.

In letters and briefs on file with the agency for consideration in advance of hearings to be held on the proposal later, individual firms and representative groups in these industries took the position that:

- Although tests with massive doses of the four yellows on laboratory animals might indicate a potential hazard to humans, the actual threat to public health is nil because of the small amounts ingested in foods or drugs.
- The change proposed by the FDA in the coaltar color definition is illogical and unfair because it would subject one set of colors to certification but not another, although the chemical structure is identical, simply because one set is synthesized and the other is not.

Decertification Backed by Individuals

Supporting letters for decertification of the colors came almost solely from individuals and consumer organizations who expressed the general view that anything potentially dangerous, regardless of the toxicity level, should not be allowed in foods or drugs for internal use.

The proposed change in the definition of coaltar colors seemed to arouse the greatest interest and criticism from industry. Two alternative changes are being proposed for consideration—one by the FDA and the other by Hoffmann-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J. The difference between the two proposals is in the manner with which they treat compounds produced by chemical synthesis.

The FDA proposal fails to recognize that synthetic equivalents of natural colors are not coaltar colors, it was explained by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. The Hoffmann-LaRoche proposal, on the other hand, it was added, would recognize that compounds produced by certain chemical syntheses are not coaltar colors if they are identical with certain enumerated compounds, occurring in edible vegetation and are produced without change of chemical structure.

"The naturally occurring substances and their synthetically produced counterparts are one and the same," Pfizer said. "To subject such synthetically produced compounds to the certification regulations

—Continued on page 36

Glycol Monosalicylate Production Increased

Glycol monosalicylate, a topical analgesic and rubefacient with the added advantage of extremely low odor, now is being produced in commercial volume by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division in St. Louis, Mo.

Known chemically for more than fifty years, the compound has long been a small-volume specialty chemical in Europe. It has gained popularity rapidly in the United States since 1955 as a key ingredient in new rubbing salve formulations featuring quicker relief and less pungent odor.

Whitehall Pharmacal Company (a division of American Home Products Corporation), Plough, Inc., and Vick Chemical Company now are marketing rubbing compounds containing glycol monosalicylate. It also is reported to show promise as an ultraviolet screening agent for suntan lotions.

The chemical's freedom from "liniment odor" is one of its main advantages, but pharmacological and clinical studies also indicate that it is absorbed through the skin more rapidly and completely than are other salicylate esters including methyl salicylate.

It also exhibits a lower volatility and a higher viscosity, two important formulating advantages, Monsanto pointed out.

BDSA Expects Sustained Chemical Upswing in 1957

Because of the combined strength of a series of inter-related factors, continued and sustained upswing in the physical volume of chemical goods can be expected this year. That's the thinking of Business and Defense Services Administration.

According to BDSA's current chemical and rubber industry report, these factors include:

- Output from new chemical plants scheduled to come on stream in 1957.
- Increased diversification of products to avoid seasonal slack periods.
- Peak capacity operation and increased productivity to reduce unit costs and gain a better competitive position.
- Servicing the expanding needs of a rapidly-growing population with an advancing standard of living.
- Heavy governmental spending.

Although chemical production as a

—Continued on page 60

Chemical Goals Closed Because of Ineffectiveness

Expansion goals for chemical grade chromite, selenium and battery and chemical grade manganese ore were closed last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The action terminated the use of the rapid tax amortization incentive in those areas.

Three additional goals, covering scientific instruments, medical supplies and equipment, and power facilities for military and AEC needs were closed in order to consolidate them under goal No. 224 which covers production facilities for military and AEC procurement. ODM said that applications for certificates of necessity under the three goals have been

—Continued on page 63

Cyanamid Unit Plans Urea Plant in Canada

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that its Canadian subsidiary, North American Cyanamid, Ltd., will build Canada's first plant to produce urea. The multi-million dollar plant will be situated on the bayfront at Hamilton, Ont.

It is scheduled for completion by mid-1958. The initial production capacity will be 52,500 tons of anhydrous ammonia and 66,000 tons of urea annually.

Raw materials will be supplied from by-products of the steel mills of Dominion Foundries & Steel, Ltd., which is located on adjacent property. These materials include hydrogen from stripped cokeoven gases, carbon dioxide from blast furnace

—Continued on page 50

Allied-Kennecott Titanium Will Operate Late in 1958

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and Kennecott Copper Corporation, both New York, disclosed last week that their jointly owned titanium company is due to begin operations late next year.

The new $40 million firm, to be known as Allied-Kennecott Titanium Corporation, will produce titanium chloride, titanium sponge and titanium billets. Several locations are being considered as a site for

—Continued on page 51

American Potash to Build Sodium Chlorate Installation

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has announced plans to construct a $5 million chemical manufacturing plant at Aberdeen, Miss., for the production of sodium chlorate.

Construction will start immediately at a 586-acre site on the Tombigbee River seven miles outside of Aberdeen, with completion scheduled for mid-1958. Initial production will be at the rate of 15,000 tons of sodium chlorate per year, with provisions for possible future expansion into other chemical fields.

The new facility marks AP&CC's first venture east of the Mississippi River for the manufacture of its "Trona" electrochemicals. When the plant is in production, it is believed AP&CC will be the largest producer of sodium chlorate in the western hemisphere.

Bromine Plant Start-Up Told by Mich. Chemical

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has announced the completion and placing in operation of a new bromine plant at El Dorado, Ark.

The facility, a joint-venture with Murphy Corporation of El Dorado, provides the chemical industry with an enlarged source of bromine. The company expects to maintain the price level in effect at the end of 1956 as an encouragement to a wider use of bromine by chemical manufacturers.

Pricing Bill Hearings Slated by Kefauver March 12

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee said last week that he plans to start public hearings on his price discrimination bill, S 11, March 12 before the senate subcommittee on antitrust and monopoly legislation, of which he is the chairman.

The bill, which is identical with HR 11 by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas in the house, limits the right of sellers to plead good faith as a defense for discriminating in prices to meet the equally lower price of a competitor.

The chemical industry through its national organization, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, is expected to enter a vigorous protest against enactment of the legislation.

The opposition is based primarily on the grounds that as now written the measure has a tendency to throw a cloud of uncertainty over the legality of some of the pricing systems used in the industry. Fears have been expressed over the possible effect the bill might have on delivered prices.

The Patman bill is pending before the house judiciary committee, but action on it has been held up by the committee chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, until he can get his civil rights legislation out of committee and before the house.

A subcommittee of the house judiciary committee approved the civil rights bill last week and it will be taken up before the full judiciary committee, possibly early this week.

The senate subcommittee which will hear testimony on the Kefauver pricing bill consists of Senators Thomas C. Hennings, jr., of Missouri, Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Matthew Neely of West Virginia, all Democrats, and three Republicans—Senators William Langer of North Dakota, Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin.

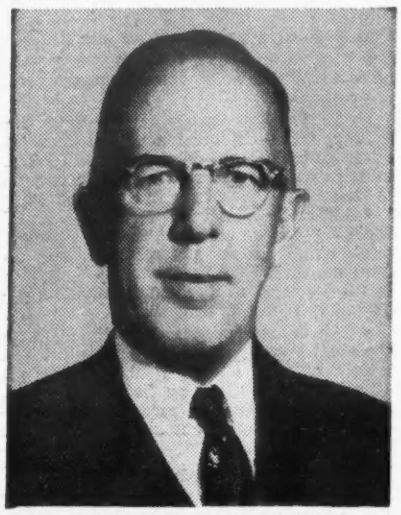
FTC Powers Are Restricted On Limits of Quantity Discounts

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last week sharply restricted the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to place limits on quantity discounts of manufacturers and distributors. In order to bar discounts on quantities above a given level, it was ruled, the commission must establish the fact that buyers of quantities in excess of the maximum would be so few as to render the discount unjustly discriminatory. The decision of the appeals court was handed down in a long-pending suit brought against the quantity discount rule by the automobile tire industry, which is fighting an order of the commission establishing 20,000 pounds or a single carload as the maximum quantity entitled to the largest discount.

The order is the first attempt by the FTC to impose limits on discounts based on quantities.

In this test case spelling out the limits of the commission's authority, Judge Wilbur K. Miller, who delivered the unanimous decision of the three-man court, pointed out to the FTC that the law permits a ceiling on the quantity subject to the greatest discount only in cases where available purchasers are so few as to make the discount on larger quantities "unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly in any line of commerce."

In order to apply the rule, therefore, it is necessary for the commission to establish the fact of a lack of a sufficient number of buyers and include this finding in its order, the court said.



JOINS CONSULTING FIRM: Winfield I. McNeill, former vice-president and controller of General Aniline & Film Corporation, who has joined Calkin & Bayley, Inc., New York industrial consulting firm, as a vice-president.

UK Monsanto Plans Petrochemical Works

Plans to manufacture polyethylene, acrylonitrile and acrylonitrile copolymers, as well as other petrochemicals in England have been announced by Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., British subsidiary of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

To this end, the British firm has made arrangements to issue $5,670,000 in common stock to be made available to its stockholders next month. The parent firm, which owns two-thirds of the outstanding common, will subscribe for its portion in the amount of $3,780,000.

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., contemplates issuing at a later date about $8,400,000 of long-term debt to assist in the financing of this expansion program which will extend over a period of several years.

The British company has begun work at a 100-acre site adjacent to the refinery of Esso Petroleum, Ltd., at Fawley, England, near Southampton, which will provide most of the raw materials.

Neither acrylonitrile nor the majority of the copolymers arising from it have been available from United Kingdom production and are at present imported from the US and Canada.

Goodrich-Gulf Converting Institute Unit to 'Ameripol'

Conversion of a production line with capacity to manufacture 50,000 tons of "Ameripol cold rubber" annually in the company's man-made rubber plant in Institute, W. Va., has been announced by William I. Burt, president of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Changeover from the rubber-making process now used there will cost more than $2 million and is scheduled for completion early in 1958, Mr. Burt said.

The conversion to "cold" rubber is another step in the company's modernization program for the Institute plant announced when Goodrich-Gulf purchased the facility from the government for $11 million in February, 1956.

Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant Being Erected in Turkey

Synthetic nitrogen fertilizers, of major importance to Turkey's agricultural economy, will be marketed by a new plant now under construction at Kutahaya in western Turkey, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The new plant, owned by Nitrogen Industries, Ltd., a Turkish company, will cost nearly $43 million and will have an annual capacity of 60,000 metric tons of ammonium sulfate, 50,000 tons of nitrate, 6,000 tons of nitric acid, 1,000 tons of crystal ammonium nitrate and 1,000 tons of liquid ammonia.

Sulfuric acid to be processed will come from the byproducts plant at Murgul copper smelter in eastern Turkey.

The Week's Price Changes

Salicylates, USP Salicylic Acid, Para-Phenetidine Advance. Copper Cyanide, Pyridoxine Hydrochloride Decline.

Prices Advanced

Acetophenetidine, 5c. per lb. (p. 47).
Acid, acetylsalicylic, 2c. per lb. (p. 47).
Salicylic, USP, 2c. per lb. (p. 47).
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ½c. per lb. (p. 34).
USP, 1½c. per lb.
Magnesium carbonate, tech., l.c.l., 1½c. per lb. (p. 34).
USP, ½c. per lb.
Methyl salicylate, 3c. per lb. (p. 52).
Oil, corn, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Soybean, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
p-Phenetidine, 5c. per lb. (p. 44).
Salol, 5c. per lb. (p. 47).
Sodium salicylate, 4c. per lb. (p. 47).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 58).
Strontium salicylate, 10c. per lb. (p. 47).
Toluol, petroleum, ½c. per gal. (p. 40).
Xylol, petroleum, ½c. per gal. (p. 40).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Copper cyanide, 2½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Hydrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 34).
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 58).
Gum, Copal, ½c. to 1¾c. per lb. (p. 54).
Dammar, ¾c. to 1½c. per lb. (p. 54).
Hoofmeal, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41).
Lard, 2/5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 58).
Palm, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 58).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 58).
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 8c. per gram (p. 47).
Salicylamide, 10c. per lb. (p. 47).
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, ½c. to 6/10c. per lb.
Wattle bark fair average, $7 per ton (p. 61).
Merchantable, $9 per ton (p. 61).
Extract, 60% tannin, East Africa, ⅞c. per lb. (p. 61).
South Africa, 9/10c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

March 1, 1957	Feb. 21, 1957	March 2, 1956
110.99	111.24	107.07

Concannon Retires From Gov't

Charles C. Concannon, long regarded as the dean of chemical career men in government, has retired because of ill health. Organizer of the chemical division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1922, he served as its chief for twenty-eight years. As a tribute to his thirty-four years in the federal service, Mr. Concannon last week was presented with a memory book containing some sixty-four letters of appreciation from friends in the chemical industry and government.

Participating in the presentation ceremonies were H. B. McCoy, head of the Business and Defense Services Administration; Dr. Hal G. Johnson, director of BDSA's chemical and rubber division, and George A. Fowles of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and a former BDSA chemicals chief.

Worked for Takamine Labs

A graduate of Boston Latin School, Mr. Concannon received his A. B. degree from Harvard University in 1911. He entered the chemical industry in New England, selling industrial chemicals in that territory for five years. For another five years he was in various sales and managerial posts with Takamine Laboratories of New York and Tokyo.

Mr. Concannon was appointed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1922 by Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce. He organized the bureau's chemical division, and served as its chief until September, 1950, when the National Production Authority was established. Mr. Concannon thereafter served as a consultant to NPA on international affairs, working with the agency's industry

—Continued on page 62

Charles C. Concannon

KI Output Starts Again

Tuscarora Chemical Works, Chittenango, N. Y., reveals that production of potassium iodide has been resumed in its new plant. The unit returned to operation 131 days after a fire had completely gutted its predecessor.

Polymer Corp. Establishes Facility in Santa Ana, Calif.

Polymer Corporation, Reading, Pa., has established a new plant in Santa Ana, Calif. Facilities for applying "Whirlclad" coating process will be installed in the newly constructed building.

Operations will begin as soon as installation of the necessary equipment to handle a custom coating operation has been completed.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

CCDA to Honor Buchanan..... 7
Foreign Chemicals to Be CMRA Theme.. 7
SCI Plans Luncheon..... 7
Zinc Meeting Set..... 7

Government News

BDSA Expects Chemical Upswing..... 3
Chemical Goals Closed..... 3
Coaltar Dye Proposals Hit..... 3
Concannon Retires from Gov't..... 4
Fish Meal Fights Malnutrition..... 7
FTC Powers Restricted..... 4
General Aniline Sale Opposed..... 5
Kefauver Slates Pricing Hearings..... 3
Lead Pigment Zone System Outlawed.... 3
Polio Vaccine Shipments Up..... 7

Industry News

'A-B-X' Labels Used by Merck..... 63
American Potash Plans Facility..... 3
Ammonia Liquors Plant Going Up..... 5
Badger Pilot Plant Okayed..... 7
Bromine Plant Started..... 3
Calspray Marks Fiftieth Year..... 7
Clintbrook Buys Facilities..... 5
Copper, Nickel Search Set..... 60
Cottonseed Crush: Jan..... 58
Duval Seeks Mining Funds..... 5
Eleonora Chemical Starts PVC Unit..... 5
Fatty Acid Process Developed..... 60
Glycol Monosalicylate Output Increased. 3
Goodrich-Gulf Converts Unit..... 4
KI Output Starts Again..... 4
Lever Names Glycerine Distributor..... 51
Merck DDS Used for Laminates..... 5
Metal & Thermit Faces Proxy Fight..... 5
Perkin-Elmer Buys Rights..... 50
Pharma Appoints Representative..... 38
Polymer Corp. Sets Up Plant..... 4
Rohm & Haas Adds to Line..... 57
Soap, Detergent Sales Boomed in '56.... 49
Soybean Crush: Jan..... 59
Tall Oil Fractionation Started..... 5
Thornton Completes N. J. Plant..... 38
Titanium Unit to Start in 1958..... 3
W&T Buys Baker Process..... 5

International News

Canadian Urea Plant Slated..... 3
Colgate Sets Up Facility..... 63
Molasses from Australia Not Available. 50
Nitrogen Plant Going Up in Turkey..... 4
Phillips Process Licensed to Jap Firm.... 56
UK Monsanto to Add Petrochemicals.... 4

Personnel News

Allied Forms Executive Committee..... 56
Allied Shifts Top Management..... 5
American Home Prod. Names Officers.. 57
American Potash Picks Hoh..... 62
Archer-Daniels Appoints Allen..... 60
Archer-Daniels Elevates Five..... 60
Calkin & Bayley Adds McNeill..... 4
Carnegie Chemical Advances Zari..... 62
CSC Sales V.P. Named..... 3
DuPont Man Retires..... 7
Hercules Names Shankweiler..... 5
Hooker Advances Salesmen..... 38
Hooker Works Manager Named..... 36
IMC Post to Bruns..... 51
Kay-Fries Names Vanderhoef..... 5
Naugatuck Post to Villa..... 3
Nuodex Products Picks Lab Chief..... 56
Olin Names Smith..... 57
Shepherd Appoints Representative..... 55
Solvay Assigns Salesmen..... 38
Vitro Uranium Elects Two..... 39

Market Reports

Acids..... 34
Agricultural Chemicals..... 41
Aliphatic Organics..... 42
Aromatic Chemicals..... 52
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 47
Coal Chemicals..... 44
Coatings Materials..... 54
Drugs..... 47
Essential Oils..... 52
Fats and Greases..... 54
Fertilizer Materials..... 41
Fine Chemicals..... 47
Heavy Chemicals..... 34
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 42
Lacquer Materials..... 54
Leather Chemicals..... 61
Naval Stores..... 54
Oil Cake and Meal..... 58
Oils..... 58
Paint Materials..... 54
Pesticides..... 41
Petrochemicals..... 42
Petroleum Derivatives..... 40
Protective Coatings Materials..... 54
Spices..... 52
Textile Chemicals..... 61
Waxes..... 58

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 67
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 50
Classified Advertisements..... 62
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 62
Coal Chemical Output..... 44
Crude Oil Stocks..... 40
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Data Offered..... 49
Editorials..... 32
Imports..... 50
Jobs & People..... 37
Obituaries..... 38
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 32

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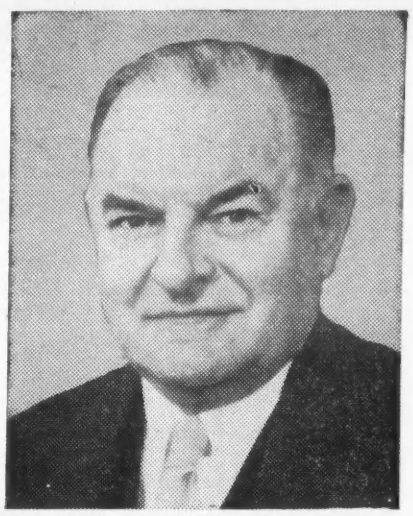


ALLIED SHIFTS TOP MANAGEMENT: Glen B. Miller (left), elevated from vice-president to president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, succeeding Fred J. Emmerich (right) who has been made chairman of the board. Carlton Bates, Frank L. Linton and James Sheridan, appointed Allied vice-presidents. I. H. Munro, promoted from vice-president to president of the company's Solvay Process Division, succeeding Mr. Bates. Lawrence A. Coleman, made general counsel of the corporation. Mr. Linton, now comptroller of Allied, and Mr. Sheridan, its treasurer and also president of Allied Chemical International Division, continue in these posts.

Metal & Thermit Corp. Faces Proxy Fight for Board Control

A proxy fight has been started by a committee of stockholders and nominees in an effort to elect a new board of directors for Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, at the company's annual meeting on April 11. Leading a group to reconstitute the present twelve-man board is H. E. Martin, president of Metal & Thermit. On the committee are three executives of American Can Company: William C. Stolk, president, and Russell C. Taylor and James A. Stewart, vice-presidents in Canco's executive department. All four are directors of M&T.

DIRECTOR OF SALES: Fred K. Shankweiler, named director of sales of the cellulose products department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

American Can Company was one of the founders of Metal & Thermit in 1908 and has been a substantial stockholder since that time.

Other members of the new committee include two other M&T directors: Cornelius W. Middleton, a director and consultant of Babcock & Wilcox Company, and Walton S. Smith, formerly a vice-president and now a consultant of M&T. Also on the committee are: Edward E. Anderson, M&T vice-president; Dr. Franz H. Hirschland, a founder and former board chairman of M&T, and John B. Tinnon, a former M&T vice-president.

Seek to 'Resolve Impasse'

In a pre-solicitation letter, signed by Mr. Martin as chairman, the Metal & Thermit Corporation Committee of Stockholders and Nominees stated that the committee has been formed to "resolve an impasse in the board of directors" and to "reconstitute the membership of the board."

The letter also told stockholders that the committee plans to nominate a slate of ten for the twelve-man board. The committee's nominees were listed as Messrs. Martin, Stolk, Taylor, Stewart, Middleton and Smith for re-election and, for additional directors, Mr. Anderson; Charles J. Beasley, M&T vice-president; Robert G. Fuller, vice-president of the First National City Bank of New York, and William P.

—*Continued on page 60*

Eleonora Chemical Starts Up PVC Unit

Eleonora Chemical Corporation has placed a new polyvinyl chloride resins plant on stream on land adjacent to that of its parent company, Pantasote, Inc., in Passaic, N. J.

Said to be the first "package" plant of its type, the facility will produce 10 million pounds per year of polyvinyl chloride entirely for use by Pantasote in the production of vinyl film and sheeting.

The plant was designed by Scientific Design Company, New York, and erected by its subsidiary, SD Plants, Inc. It was

—*Continued on page 62*

Duval Seeks Mining Funds For Copper, Molybdenum

Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., last week disclosed plans for a $20 million copper and molybdenum ore exploration and mining program on properties of the company in Arizona with the filing of a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission registering a proposed offering of 300,000 shares of the company's no par capitial stock.

SEC was advised that the net proceeds

—*Continued on page 57*

Interhandel Sets Up Blocks To Prevent Sale by Government Of Stock in General Aniline

Suit was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia last week by Interhandel and two groups of its stockholders to block the proposed sale by the Office of Alien Property of the government's stockholdings in General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. The suit, which is the latest in a series of court actions brought by Interhandel during the past eight years to contest the government's seizure of stock in World War II, was filed twenty-four hours after announcement by the Department of Justice that the stock will go on sale April 23.

Basis of the present suit is that the government is barred under the trading with the enemy act from disposing of property seized as enemy-owned so long as there are any claims to the property in litigation.

Interhandel is prosecuting appeals in the District of Columbia appeals court in connection with its suits to regain control of the company.

Date of Sale Announced

Date of the proposed sale of the stock was announced last week by the Justice department after it had filed an amendment to the statement registering the stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission to include the information that unlitigated claims to the stock are still pending.

The sale will consist of 426,988 shares of the common "A" stock, representing about 72 percent of the stock outstanding, and 1,537,500 shares of common "B" stock, or about 75 percent of this class outstanding. The offering is restricted to American nationals.

Assistant Attorney General Dallas S. Townsend, director of the Office of Alien Property, stated that since 1942, when the government acquired the stock, the company's net worth has increased from about $35 million to $110 million.

Unless upset by court action, sale of the stock is to take place under sealed bids to be opened at 3:45 p.m. April 23 at the Office of Alien Property. Copies of the prospectus and related sales documents may be obtained from the office on request, or examined at the offices of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, 120 Broadway, New York.

Commenting on the injunction, John J. Wilson, attorney for Interhandel, said, "The amended stock registration state-

—*Continued on page 63*

Clintbrook Buys Property From Gray in New Jersey

William W. Huisking, president of Clintbrook Chemical Company, the manufacturing unit of Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York, has announced the purchase from William S. Gray & Co. of its property and facilities at Lyndhurst, N. J.

The property consists of fifteen acres upon which are located a railroad siding, tank storage capacity of 1 million gallons, and equipment designed for the storing, drumming and blending of chemicals, oils, and related materials.

Buildings will be constructed to facilitate the operations of the Clintbrook firm. The operations heretofore carried on by the Gray organization at this location will be continued by the new owners, and Gray's personnel will become affiliated with Clintbrook.

W&T Acquires Baker Process

Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N.J., has acquired 98⅛ percent of the outstanding stock of Baker Process Company, holder of patent rights on an automatic continuous bread making process. The transaction was for an undisclosed amount of cash. Baker will be operated as a division of Wallace & Tiernan.

SALES VICE-PRESIDENT: H. K. Vanderhoef, appointed vice-president in charge of sales by Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Ammonia Liquors Facility Progressing

New production facilities for "Uramon" ammonia liquors at the Belle Works, West Virginia, are expected to be completed in 1959 as part of an overall modernization program at the works, it has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The ammonia liquors, duPont said, will help meet the fertilizer industry's growing demand for high-quality urea-ammoniating solutions.

The plant's extensive high pressure synthesis facilities are gradually being converted to use natural gas instead of coal as a basic raw material.

In conjunction with plant modernization, the company is expanding its research in the development of new ammoniating formulations. Technical services now available to customers also are being extended both at the polychemicals sales service laboratory near Wilmington, and in the field.

Recently, the department appointed three new technical specialists who will provide customers with additional services

—*Continued on page 56*

Naugatuck Key Positions To Ebers and Parsekian

Earle S. Ebers has been appointed assistant general manager of Naugatuck Chemical division of United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., succeeding George R. Vila who has been made general manager of the division (see separate story on page 3). Harold M. Persekian, who was assistant general sales manager, has been named general sales manager of the division replacing Mr. Ebers.

Tall Oil Fractionation Is Begun by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has begun operations at its tall oil fractionation plant at Savannah, Ga. Initial operations began at the first of the year, and the plant is now operating at rated capacity.

The plant manufactures resins, purified fatty acids, and related products from crude tall oil, and is operated in conjunction with Hercules' paper makers chemical department plant.

DDS Makes a Jump From Leprosy to Laminates

A long jump from leprosy to laminates has been announced by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for 4,4'-diaminodiphenylsulfone. The product, effective in treatment of leprosy, is now found to have value in curing epoxy resins.

DDS, as the product is known in trade parlance, is said to improve markedly the high temperature performance of epoxy resins cured with it. Producers of laminates, castings, abrasive and adhesive compositions have been evaluating DDS in their epoxy resin formulations for some months.

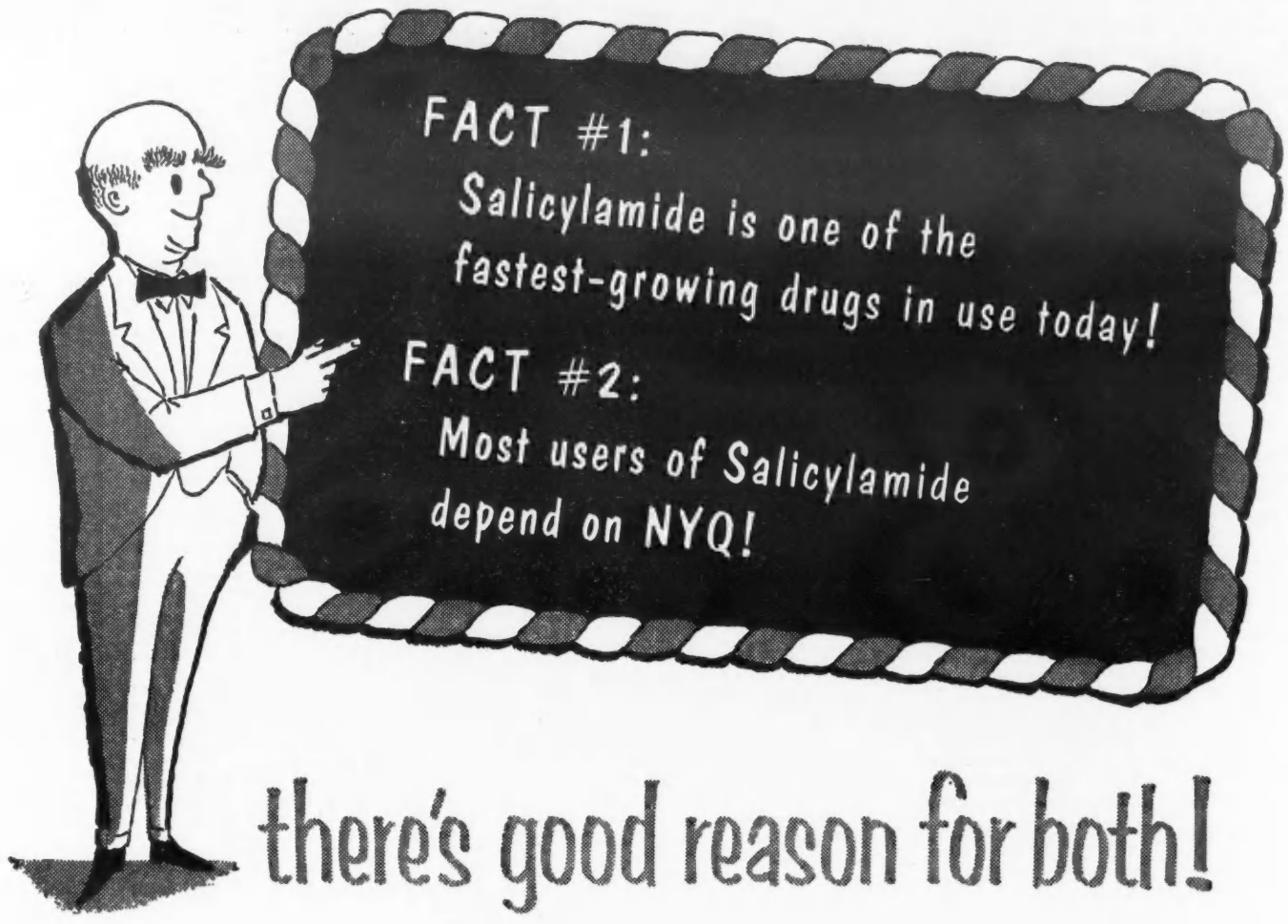
Their reports generally indicate that use of the new hardening agent gives products with higher heat distortion points, higher elevated temperature flexural strengths and improved electrical characteristics. This latter property is of interest in laminates for printed circuit applications and in potting operations in the electronics industry.

In seeking sources of the diaminodiphenylsulfone, basic producers of the epoxy resins found that Merck had investigated the compound as a medicinal agent in the mid '40's. With this experience it was not much of a problem for research scientists and chemical engineers to develop the product for the suggested industrial application.

The original process, almost forgotten in the files, needed but slight improvement before the company was in a position to make available substantial quantities for the market development work. At present DDS is available from Merck in developmental quantities, but plans are underway for expanding production capacity. The market development department in Rahway will handle sales for the time being, the company announced.

The use of DDS as a hardening agent for

—*Continued on page 49*



there's good reason for both!

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Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 3-6.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9.

Fertilizer Section, Annual Southern Safety Conference, Richmond, Va., March 4-5.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

Pittsburgh Conference of Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 22-24.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society of Perfumers, symposium on fragrance, Essex House, New York, March 20.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 24; annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, March 12-13; New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Chemical Progress Week, April 8-12.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Society of Flavor Chemists, luncheon and flavor symposium, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 22.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 12; annual outing, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 7-9.

Foreign Chemical Competition To Be Theme of CMRA Meeting

"Our Next Five Years of Competition With the Foreign Chemical Industry" will be the theme for the March 12 and 13 meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, in the Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia. Two panel discussions will highlight the program on the opening day. In the morning the topic will be "Foreign Chemical Producers—the Challenge for US Chemical Markets" and in the afternoon it will be "The US Chemical Producer in Overseas Markets—What Are the Prospects?"

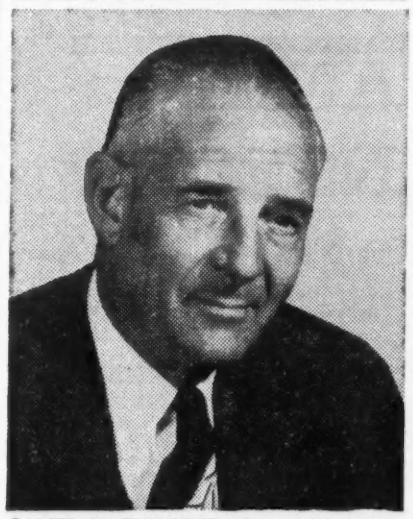
During the opening day the program will be given over largely to plant tours, an executive meeting and social activities.

The first panel discussion will have T. S. Hodgins, vice-president in charge of research for Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., as moderator. The following papers will be presented:

"The World Chemical Production Map," by Lowell B. Kilgore, deputy director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

"Bases and Patterns of Competition From Foreign Chemicals," by Douglas C. Newman, director of sales in the dyes and chemicals division of the organic chemi-

—Continued on page 63



CALSPRAY PRESIDENT: Arthur W. Mohr, president of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year. (See separate story elsewhere on this page.)

Zinc Meeting Set For Chicago in April

The American Zinc Institute will hold its thirty-ninth annual meeting at Chicago's Drake hotel April 25 and 26. The first morning session will be held in conjunction with the Lead Industries Association and the Galvanizers Committee.

The program will include reports on the current lead and zinc markets as well as a presentation of the current world supply and consumption picture for both metals.

The first afternoon will be devoted to an institute-sponsored panel discussion on the future for zinc during the next decade.

—Continued on page 56

Fish Meal Called a Weapon Against Protein Malnutrition In Underdeveloped Regions

Fish meal can be processed in such a way as to remove the fishy taste and odor and thus become an important weapon against protein malnutrition in the vast underdeveloped areas of the world, Dr. James M. Hundley, nutrition adviser to the United Nations' International Children's Emergency Fund, declared last week. Dr. Hundley reported that several processes have been developed by which either fresh fish or dehydrated fish meal can be defatted, deodorized and finished as an almost tasteless, odorless, nearly white flour.

Speaking before the Conference on Protein Nutrition in New York, under the joint sponsorship of the New York Academy of Sciences and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Dr. Hundley said that such flour contains 70 to 80 percent protein and relatively small amounts are needed to supplement bread and other cereal products. Estimates are that only about one-fourth cent a day would be required to supplement a child's diet effectively with fish flour.

Other Foods Being Investigated

Other foods which are being investigated as possible protein supplements include soy milk and other soy products, peanut flour, sesame flour, cottonseed flour, and coconut protein, Dr. Hundley said. All of these have the advantage of being capable of local production at economical prices, of having good protein values, of being easily transported, and of having a long storage life, he added.

Dr. Joseph A. Johnston, pediatrician-in-chief of Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich., and a leading authority on teen-age nutritional problems, declared that studies on 1,100 children have demonstrated a clear relationship between reactivation of tuberculosis and diet.

He said that these children, taken at an early age from homes where there was TB, showed a four-fold increase in reactivation of the disease starting with adolescence and added that "there is always a direct relation between healing and adequate protein intake."

Reporting on a twenty-five-year study of the effects of protein on the growth of children between the ages of one and ten, Dr. Genevieve Stearns, of the department of pediatrics, University of Iowa College of Medicine, declared that a generous amount of protein—at least half of it of high quality—"is the cheapest nutritional insurance we can buy for children."

In the study, which began in 1930, Dr. Stearns gauged adequate protein intake by

—Continued on page 56

Andrew E. Buchanan

CCDA Honor Award For '57 to Buchanan

Andrew E. Buchanan, jr., general manager of the textile fibers department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been chosen to receive the 1957 honor award of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, to be presented on March 28 at an association dinner in his honor at the Statler Hotel, New York. The award, which is preseated annually for outstanding achievement in the field of commercial development, goes to Mr. Buchanan for his leadership in commercializing "Dacron" polyester fiber.

"Dacron" was introduced by duPont in 1950 as "Fiber V" and has been in commercial production since March, 1953. In that time, "Dacron" has won a position for itself, alone and in blends with other fibers in a variety of textile products and industrial applications.

Twenty-five authorities on the development and marketing of plastics and plastic products will participate in the annual open meeting of CCDA during the day.

The meeting will consider the field of plastics from the viewpoints of the chemical manufacturer, the fabricator of plastic products, the retailer, and the consumer.

The background for the program will be established in a talk entitled, "Plastics Today," by R. C. Weigel, director of sales

—Continued on page 62

Polio Vaccine Shipments Up As Supply Backlog Dwindles

Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, said last week that over 4 million cubic centimeters of Salk polio vaccine where shipped during the week ended February 15. This was the largest amount ever shipped in a single week, he said, topping the previous peak of 3.7 million cc shipped during the early stages of the program in April, 1955.

"The increased shipments," Dr. Burney said, "indicate that many people are beginning to heed the advice of physicians and public health officials and are getting vaccinated in time to build up some immunity before the summer polio season starts. We hope the demand will continue to increase." Last fall, vaccinations dropped off and vaccine began to pile up on the shelves of manufacturers. By January there was a backlog of almost 26 million cc, Dr. Burney said.

SCI Plans Luncheon

The American section of the Society of Chemical Industry will hold a luncheon meeting March 12 in the Biltmore hotel, New York. The speaker will be Dr. Ronald Holroyd, deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, London.

Schumacher, Sales Official With E. I. duPont, Retires

Elmer F. Schumacher, general director of sales for the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after a business career spanning almost half a century.

Mr. Schumacher's retirement was anticipated by the establishment of two separate sales divisions within the polychemicals department, one handling the department's plastics materials and the other its industrial chemicals. Each division is headed by a director and has been functioning for more than a year.

Sulfur Dioxide Pilot Plant Of Badger Passes Test Run

Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., has announced the completion of successful runs on its new sulfur dioxide pilot unit designed to perform continuous countercurrent extractions of petroleum fractions using SO_2 as selective solvent.

Badger researchers designed the continuous pilot unit to study the production of high purity aromatics since refiners today are interested in blending stocks containing 90 to 95 percent aromatics as well as benzene, toluene and xylene products of more than 99 percent purity.

Calspray Is Observing a Half Century in Business

California Spray-Chemical Corporation this year is observing the fiftieth anniversary of the saving of the Pajaro Valley apple industry. That was an important event in the history of Calspray, as it led to the formation of the Richmond, Calif., company.

By 1907 chemical pest control was being practiced in the west. But the pitifully few materials available often caused almost as much damage to the crops as the insects themselves until W. H. Volck came along.

Mr. Volck, trained in entomology at the University of California, was invited to the valley by the orchardists' association in an effort to "do something" about the codling moth. What he did saved the crop and brought about the founding of Calspray.

The scientist found that Paris green and the lead arsenate products that were successfully used in some sections of the east were too harsh for use in the valley. His invention of a new method for manufacturing lead arsenate that was far safer earned for him the title of "savior" of the crop.

The patents on these new developments were the basis for forming the company which, in 1907, consisted of Mr. Volck and E. E. Luther, a graduate in chemistry

—Continued on page 39

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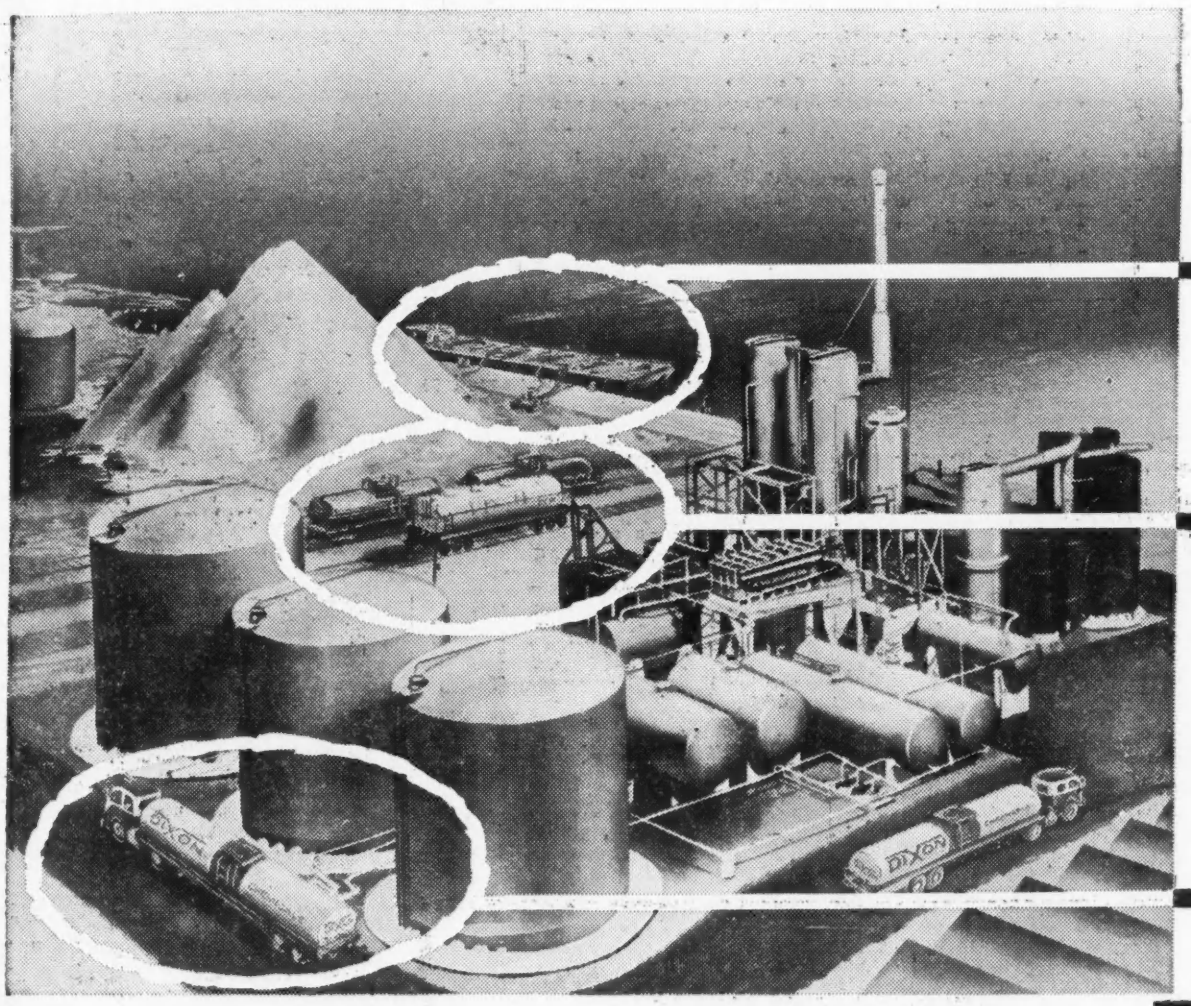

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.8 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .49 - —
above 92.8 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, tb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
ton lots lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib dms., c.l., divd 1.32 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., divd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP dms., c.l., divd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. divd lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd lb. .06 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.23
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.73 - 1.83
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .83 - —
tanks frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 6.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., divd. 100 lbs.22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms., c.l., divd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l., divd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, divd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, divd., 100 lbs.31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt. lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls. 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .58 - .60
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .34½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.63 - 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., divd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.25 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots, 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.45
Benzaldehyde, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .30 - —
USP, bbls., dms., works lb. .35 - —
Benzanthrone, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Benzenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0413- —
Benzenesulfonyl chloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0413- —
Benzidine base, bbls., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Benzidine sulfate, bbls., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Benzil, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Benzilic, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betanaphthol (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.184.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.208.75 -228.75
smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.139.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.123.50 -148.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.183.75 -203.75
smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
Boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.159.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.188.75 -208.75
smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms. lb. .17¼- .19¼
Chicago, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 2.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99%, c.l., dms. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dms lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 98%, c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0413- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. 1½c. per lb. higher.
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., divd. N. Y., Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, retd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½ .30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ .28
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 —
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .23½
tanks lb. .21½- —
dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .18½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 8° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 63 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .63 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .38 - —
tanks, divd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.74 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots., works, lb. .25 - 1.10
non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
1-dm. lots, works lb .16 - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% (fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 —
l.c.l., divd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., divd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.13 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.63 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l. divd lb. .70 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., divd 100 lbs.19.25 - —
l.c.l., t.l., divd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., divd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l., divd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic, dms. works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .093 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .83 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pt.	point
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
d-	dextro	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
		nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

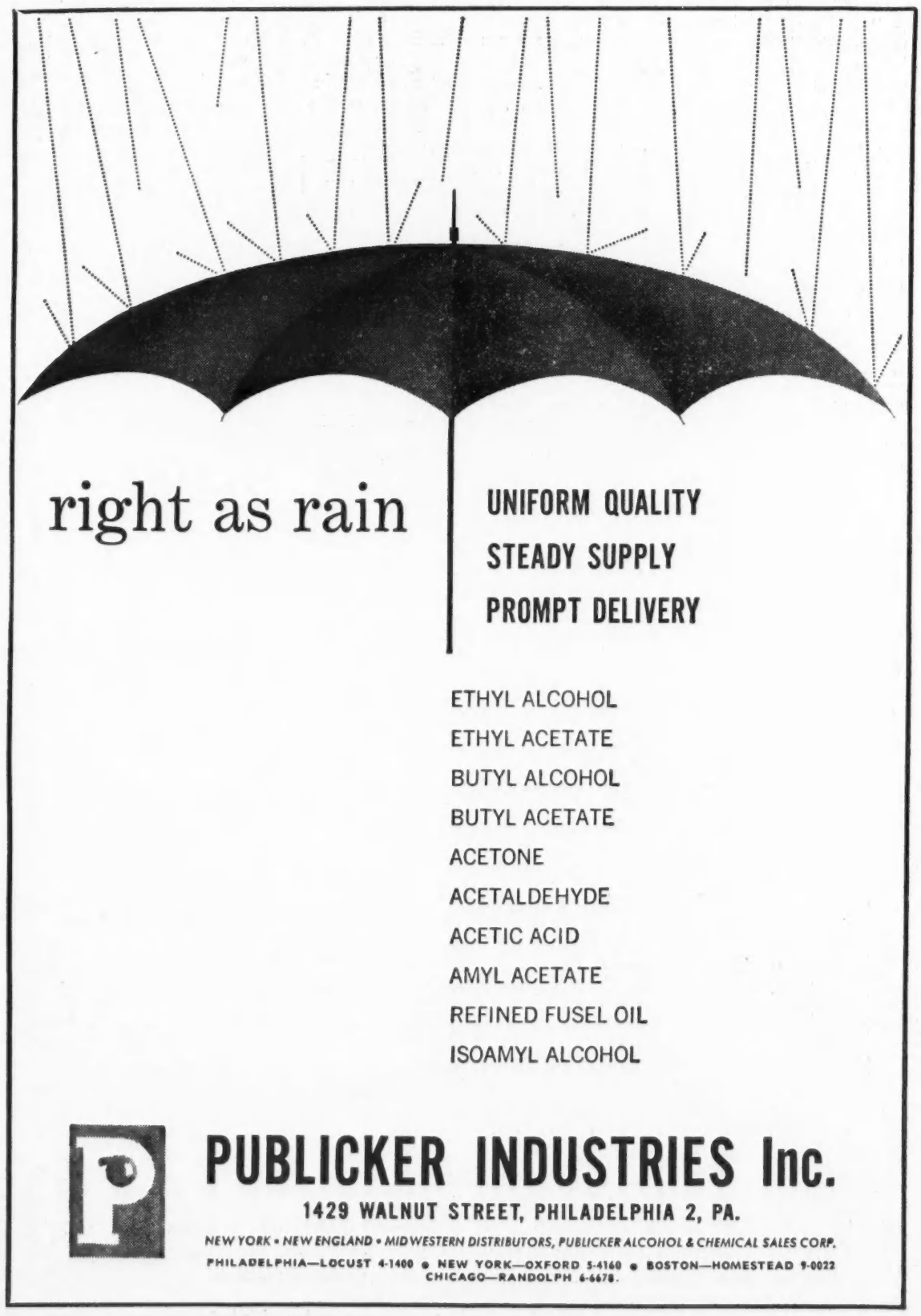
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% USP, 85%, cbys. ... lb. .85 - .88
basis lb 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls, frt alld, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
L, bbls, works lb 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots ... lb .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls, 20 or more works lb .23 - —
1 to 19 lb .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb .385 - —
tech, 22% bbls, c.l, works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
t.c.l, works 100 lbs 6 70 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 11.45 - 11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 11.85 12 35
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 —
Lauric 90% dms lb 36½ .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1960- —
w.w., dms lb. .2260- —
Maleic cryst, powd, dms lb 37 38
Malic, tech., dms lb 50 —
Mandelic NF, dms, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2 40 2.50
Metanilic, dms, works lb 57 75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. 47 —
smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. 45 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb .26 .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
2,Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella)
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F)
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt alld lb 1.30 —
Nicotinic USP, dms., dlvd kilo 8 00 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys, c.l, works, E 100 lbs 5.75 —
t.c.l, works E 100 lbs 6 05 6 85
38° Be, cbys, c.l, works, E 100 lbs 6.25 —
t.c.l, works E 100 lbs 6 55 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.75 —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 7 05 7 85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
t.c.l. works lb .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .19¾- .21¾
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic)
Oxalic, bbls, c.l, works lb 16½ —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 16¾ —
smaller lots works lb 17¾ —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib, dms, 250 lbs or more, frt alld lb 1 14 1.17
Palm dist, dms lb 14¾ 16¾
tanks lb .12¾ —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic).
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt, alld. lb 1.35 —
paste, frt, alld. lb 1.30 —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen)

Acid, phenylglycolic (see Mandelic),
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.35 —
80% cbys, c.l., frt, alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.75 —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks works lb .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic syn, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 3.17 3.25
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split)
S., bbls, works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib dms, c.l., frt. alld lb 35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld, on 100 lbs. or more lb. 36 - —
sublimed, tech, fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib, dms lb. .50 - —
powd., fib dms lb. .57 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms, c.l, works lb. .64 —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 .70
Soybean oil, dbl dist., dms lb. .18¾ .20¾
tanks lb. .16¾- —
s.d. dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl pressed, bgs lb. .13¼ .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾ .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech, dms, c.l, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs 2 45 - —
tanks works ton 18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton 22 35 —
93% tanks works ton 23.50 - —
99-100% tanks works ton 23 95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald, lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39 50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09¼
tanks, works lb .07½- .08
Tallow, dist, dms lb. .13¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. 14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, duffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 —
smaller lots lb 2 06 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb 1 96 2.01
tech, dms lb. 1.05 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls, frt alld lb .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs to t.l lb 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. 70 - —
p-Toluidine m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb 92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 —
Aconite root, bls lb .50 .55
Acrolein, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 —
t.c.l. works lb. .47½- —
tanks works lb. .46 —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst, bulk, 1,000 units/gram, lots, gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.20
powdered, 30 mesh, fib dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms, works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried soluble).
light, dms lb .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.49 - 1.51
flake lb. 1.45 - 1.47
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment, refd., 128°-132°C, dms, t.c.l., dlvd lb. 43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —

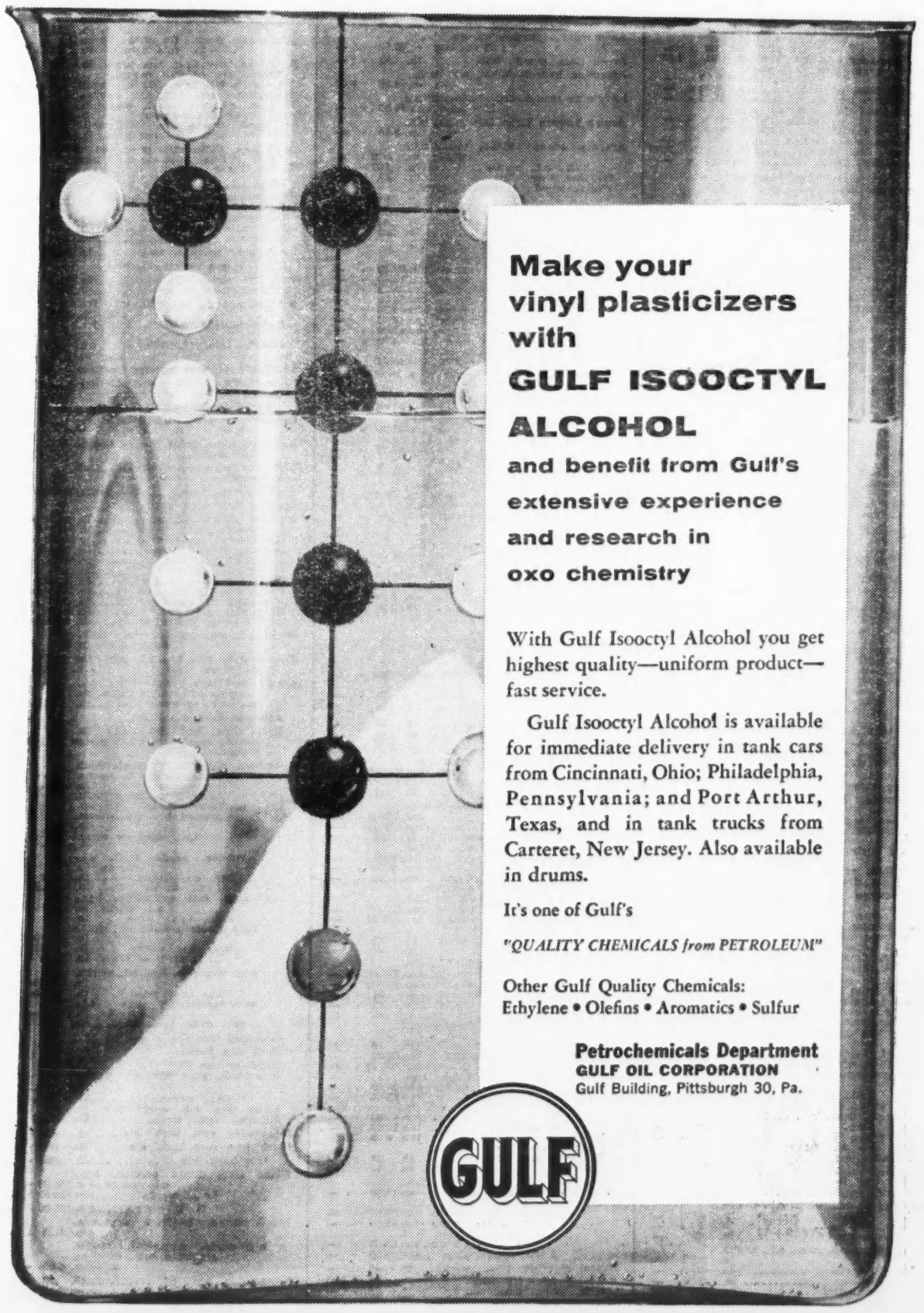


Alcohol, n-butyl, tert-synthetic, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .18 - —
c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l. and t.l., works, lb. .19 - —
t.t.l., same basis ... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald ... lb. .16½ - —
sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. ... lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .23 - —
tanks ... lb. .19½ - —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .68 - —
Cinnamic, bots ... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .21 - —
perfume grade bots ... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½ - .66
t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .77
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .48½ - .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .63½ - —
t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .70½ - .76½
tanks, same basis ... gal. .49½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ... gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ... gal. .47 - —
SD23A dms c.l dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .763
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A dms. c.l dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 - —
For anhydrous alcohol, on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gallon higher.
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ... gal. .48 - —
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .145 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.70 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... gal. 21.75 - 21.81
tanks, same basis ... gal. 21.54 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l. works ... lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, works ... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .21¼ - —
Furfuryl cns. works ... lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. ... lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J ... lb. .21½ - —
t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. ... lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J ... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Isoamyl, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l. dlvd ... gal. .55 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ... gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .29 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... gal. .57 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. ... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd ... gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms ... lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms ... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .365 - —
dlvd W of Denver lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol)
Aldol, 95%, dms. works ... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms ... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs ... lb 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt. alld ... lb. 28.80 - 35.90
soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld lb. .93 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.40 - 1.47
1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works ... lb. 1.45 - 1.52
55 to 990 lbs., works ... lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .18½ - —
tanks dlvd ... lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs ... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs ... lb. .65 - —
Curacao kgs ... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium gran. bgs., works ... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump dms. works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms. works ... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms ... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome dms ... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works ... lb. .14 - —

Aluminum chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln, 32° cbys, c.l. works lb. .0445 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. works ... lb. .12½ - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345 - —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0445 - —
bulk, same basis ... lb. .0295 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works ... lb. .21 - —
Gel, 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP XIV fib dms., works lb. .82½ - —
contract works lb. .79½ - —
tech. powder (see Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld ... lb. .2710 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade dms lb 48 - —
Powder, lining extra fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade dms lb 78½ - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al dms., lb. .33 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb .39 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .40 - .44
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .40 - .44
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ... lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. ... lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd., bgs. c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —


Make your vinyl plasticizers with
GULF ISOOCTYL ALCOHOL
and benefit from Gulf's extensive experience and research in oxo chemistry
With Gulf Isooctyl Alcohol you get highest quality—uniform product—fast service.
Gulf Isooctyl Alcohol is available for immediate delivery in tank cars from Cincinnati, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Port Arthur, Texas, and in tank trucks from Carteret, New Jersey. Also available in drums.
It's one of Gulf's
"QUALITY CHEMICALS from PETROLEUM"
Other Gulf Quality Chemicals:
Ethylene • Olefins • Aromatics • Sulfur
Petrochemicals Department
GULF OIL CORPORATION
Gulf Building, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.
GULF

Aluminum sulfate, iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.56
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. 42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton. 82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works, ton. 319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 402.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works lb. 42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton. 64.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 per ton, base price ton. 64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher
Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Phosphate coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. 11¾ - 13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. 18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton. 32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l. f.o.b. works ton. 32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton. 160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms. frt alld lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dl-basic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- — —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - — —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - — —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16 - — —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- — —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- — —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - — —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
e-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- — —
l.c.l., works lb. .50½- — —
tanks, works lb. .47 - — —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- — —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- — —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- — —
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech. dms lb 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .21½- —
Salt, dms. c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. 15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- — —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- — —
Sulfide, approx 65% bgs., dlvd lb. 23 - 26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 25 oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins oz 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. 48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cn lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.00 - —
7RF c.l (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
select 350° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
seconds 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
Manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy gal. 09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21 00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton 20 00 - -
Aspirin (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.55

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000.000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs lb .28 - .34
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l. works ton. 104.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 114.00 - —
Chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l., works ton. 172.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 182.00 - —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dm lb. .22 - —
tech., cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd lb. 17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l. frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms. frt equald lb 20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. 15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 105.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25 00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton. 49.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton. 70.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. 45 - 50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton. 87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton. 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. 74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. 44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit.lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .36 - .38
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys, 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif. fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500 lb. dms. lb .62 - —
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c lower
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Dimethylamine, dms., works lb. 2.25 - —
Formate, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 30¾- —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C.).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
l.t.l. lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.25 - —
toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis lb. 1.28 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron, reg., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.80 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .90 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.69 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. 39½- .35
jobbing types, bbls. same basis. lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.55 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton. 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 137.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 125.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 99.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.50 - —
Pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 114.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 53.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
t.l.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., c.s., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .40
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - —
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works. lb. .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

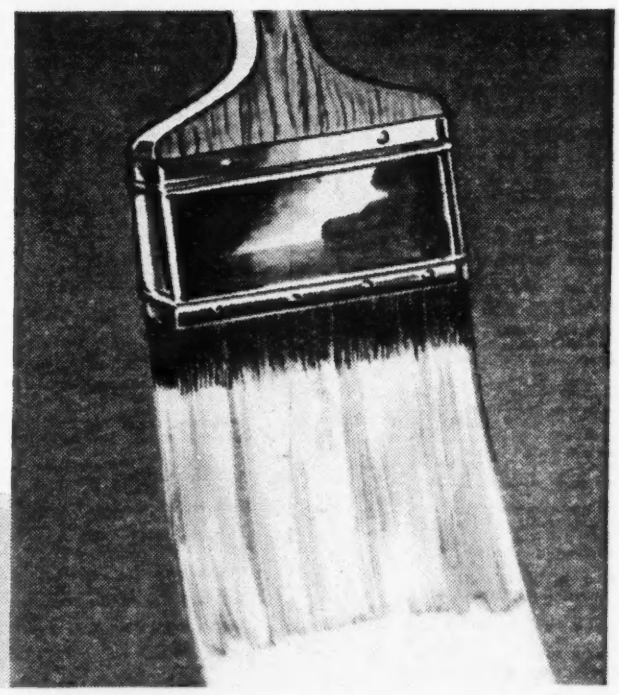
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Methacrylate dms c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.55	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.55½	—
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb	4.50	4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthelate)			
Stearate, dms., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi	lb.	.26	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
Butylamine (see mono- di- and tri-)	lb	.25	—
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb	55	—
t.c.l. works	lb	56	—
tanks works	lb	54	—
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)			
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs c.l. works	lb	.27½	—
t.c.l.	lb	28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.22	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	23	—
tanks dlvd	lb	19½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)			
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms	lb	6.75	7.00
Metal ingots or sticks cs dlvd	lb	1.70	—
Caffeine USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lb lots or more	lb	3.00	—
hydrous dms 100-lib lots or more	lb	2.80	—
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	3.00	—
hydrous 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.80	—
Citrated USP dms. 100-lb lots or more	lb	2.70	—
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.34	—
Calciferol cryst. vials, 1-kilo lots, works	gram	.60	—
25 to 100 gram lots works	gram	.65	—
(n edible oil (see Viosterol)			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib dms., 100 lbs or more frt adjusted	lb	4.00	—
Arsenate dealers bgs c.l., frt. alld	lb	.09	.09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	—
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.10	.10½
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	17.00	18.00
precip. dense bgs. c.l. works	ton	32.50	—
t.c.l. works	ton	42.50	—
medium bgs. c.l. works	ton.	38.00	—
t.c.l. works	ton	48.00	—
surface treated bgs., c.l. works	ton.	37.50	—
t.c.l. works	ton	47.50	—
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	160.00
t.c.l. works	ton	120.00	175.00
Chloride, gran., purif., dms	lb.	.27	—
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.80	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
t.c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP gran. dms	lb	.32	—
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald	lb.	29½	.30
Cyanide dms c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	.20	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.24	.55
Cyclamate 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	2.95	—
Gluconate, AA, bbls. dms	lb.	.74	.76
USP bbls. dms	lb	.67	.69
Hydride, dms. works	lb	2.15	3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs. dlvd E. of Rockies	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb dms., same basis	dm.	30.60	34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.28	—
Iodide tars	lb	4.52	—
Lactate NF dms., 10,000-lb lots or more works	lb	.36	.40
Mandelate, USP dms. works	lb.	2.10	2.25
smaller lots works	lb.	.41	.48
Naphthenate liq. 4% Ca., dms., frt equald	lb.	.27¼	—
Nitrate fertilizer grade bgs. c.l., Los Angeles	ton.	46.00	—
tech. 5-dm lots, works	lb.	.13	—
Pantothenate dms. bots., frt. adjusted	gram.	.045	—
Para Aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)			
Phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	.74	—
Phosphate dibasic USP bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.75	—
t.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs		8.50	—
feed grade, 18½%P bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	79.55	83.25
t.c.l., frt equald	ton.	89.55	93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
t.c.l., frt equald	ton.	99.50	104.50
monobasic bgs. 10,000-lb lots, frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.20	—
smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs.		7.70	—
tribasic, NF precip. bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.50	—
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.50	—
Resinate precip. dms. frt alld., works	lb.	30½	—
Silicate hydrated bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.06	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	06½	—
paint grade (see Wollastonite)			
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate (see Gypsum)			
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	5.42	—
Camphene 48° m.p. dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor monobromated NF, dms. kgs	lb.	3.50	—
nat USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots.	lb.	.60	.65
tablets 1-oz., ½-oz cs	lb.	.85	.90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more	lb.	.48	—
USP gran. powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb	.60	—
smaller lots	lb	.61	—
tablets, tins 2,000-lb. lots	lb	.90	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb	.91	—
smaller lots	lb	.92	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb	2.00	2.05
powd. bxs	lb	2.25	2.30
Russian, bgs	lb	4.00	4.05
powd. bxs	lb	4.35	4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper dms	lb	4.50	5.25
from African pepper, dms	lb	4.35	5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.17	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb	1.05	—
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).			
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd Metropolitan area	ton.	73.00	115.00
cyls. same basis	lb.	.08	.09
solid, same basis	lb.	.035	.040
Disulfide, 55-gal dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.07	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	08½	.09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis	lb	.13	—
less than 30 dms	lb	16	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.0545	—
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	.14½
tech. consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
smaller lots works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb	3.20	—
"B"	lb	3.10	—
decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb	3.00	—
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.00	—
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs	lb	2.15	—
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90	17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.295	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units.		.12	—
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units.		.21	—
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram.		.35	—
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns gram.		.084	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.50	8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.36	—
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	No prices.	
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	No Prices	
imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.23¼	.23¾
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.25	.26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. Newark, N J	lb	.22	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	23	—
dm lots same basis	lb	25	—
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bis.	lb.	.22	—
"B"	lb.	.21	—
"C"	lb.	.20	—
Corinje, "A"	lb.	.20½	—
"B"	lb.	.19½	—
"C"	lb.	.18	—
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil	ton.	185.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	5.25	30.00
syn. cns	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb	2.17½	—
resub., dms. works	lb	4.29½	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	.75	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.41	—
Indian bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Cellulose acetate flake powd ctns., bgs 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E	lb.	.35	.46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb	.595	.603
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb	.545	.553
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.585	.593
half-second bgs. dlvd E	lb	.546	.553
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)			
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Hydrate 74% CeO_2 fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.44	—
77% CeO_2 fib dms. 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Oxalate, NF, 48%, bgs., works	lb.	1.32	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	2.03	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.85	.93
Roman, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.75
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.33
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26¼	.32½
smaller lots works	lb	.27	.50
Bone (see Black, bone)			

Naugatuck Acetex 2700

New Vinyl Acetate Copolymer Emulsion



Greatest Latex We Have Ever Offered the Water Paint Industry!

Although we have made many latices for the manufacture of water-based paints, we're especially enthusiastic over the possibilities of this new ACETEX®.

Here is a new type vinyl acetate copolymer emulsion containing smaller, unusually uniform resin particles and an emulsifier system that is nonionic in nature. These features contribute to better film formation... excellent binding power... good water resistance... high chemical and mechanical stability.

Compared to a straight polyvinyl acetate, in the manufacture of paint, this new copolymer—

- **Eliminates the placticizing process, including equipment and diffusion time.**
- **Eliminates possibility of flushing hydrophobic pigments, promoting color stability in storage.**
- **Promotes stability of paint film.**

Designated as ACETEX 2700, this copolymer emulsion produces a paint that has a very low odor level, unusually good resistance to coagulation upon repeated freezing and thawing, and the ability to form a good film when applied at low temperatures.

Write for data sheet including suggested formulations for interior wall paint, primer-sealer and exterior masonry paints based on ACETEX 2700.

United States Rubber
Naugatuck Chemical Division
Naugatuck, Connecticut

BRANCHES: Akron • Boston • Chicago • Memphis • New York • Philadelphia • Mfg.: Naugatuck • Gastonia • Los Angeles • CANADA: Latex Div., Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal • Cable: Rubexport, N. Y. Rubber Chemicals • Synthetic & Reclaimed Rubber • Plastics • Agricultural Chemicals • Latices

Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 80.00 - —
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 98.00 - —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l. same basis ton 88.00 - —
40 lb. paper bags., c.l., same basis ton 85.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty, lb. .0933- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .1085- —
Chloral tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb 23 - —
l.c.l., works lb 24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
500-lb. lots lb. .88 - —
100-lb lots or less lb. .93 - —
Chloramine 1 NF bbls works lb 75 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural dms. c.l., frt alld lb 65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld lb 69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt alld lb .16¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 19¾- —
Rubber 5, 10 20 cps ctns. c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb .10¼ - —
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb .11¾ .13
tanks, single units works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs 7.25 - —
4-Chloro-2 aminotoluene fused bbls lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms. min 10,000 lbs or over, frt alld lb. 75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld. lb .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms c.l. frt alld. lb .77 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l. works lb 1.95 - —
Chloroform tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
USP dms lb .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis lb .81 - —
powd. dlvd E, 100% basis lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. dlvd. E lb .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol dms. c.l. frt equald lb .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin coml bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt adjusted lb 1.25 1.35
Chloride fib dms. frt adjusted. lb 1.25 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms. frt. adjusted lb 1.25 1.35
Chromium acetate soln. 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09¼ - —
cbys. works lb .11¼ - —
Fluoride bbls. works lb 51 52
Green (see Green chrome)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs lb .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No 2, bgs lb. .98 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.08 - —
Citral bots. cns lb 4.90 5.90
Citronellal bots. dms lb 2.85 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.10 - 4.40
Civet, artif. bots lb 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball dom. airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 - —
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port long-ton 42.00 45.00
lump bulk Atl port long-ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry grd. airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. Georgia works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l. Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 60.00 65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½ - —
Zanzibar bgs lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E, 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E, 100% basis lb .41½ .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½ .41
l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis lb. .41½ .43

CMC, purified., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld lb .55 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .57 - —

CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar crude resale for soins. dms., c.l. ex-whse gal. 30½- —
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, ex works gal. .17 - —
refd., resale, industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .30½- .35
l.c.l. ex-whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.57 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .68 - —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .54¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.00 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP cns 100 oz lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride cns 100-oz lots oz 13.75 - —
Cocilana bark bls lb. 25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .66 - .70
Codeine NF cns 100 oz lots oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride cns 100 oz lots oz 11.75 - —
Phosphate USP cns 100-oz lots oz 10.25 - —
Sulfate USP cns 100 oz lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root black bls lb 20 .22
blue bls lb 20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots, cns oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion USP dms lb .32½- —
flexible dms lb .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .95
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .29½- .30
dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 - .47
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .75½- —
smaller lots lb. .77½- —
Gluconate dms lb 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .32 - —
Naphthenate, liq. 8% Cu dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works, lb 33¼ —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more works. lb. .60½- —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l. works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate fib dms lb 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1980- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.40 -16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.25 - —
tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 29.00 -33.00
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra Atlantic Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 155.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 150.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian bgs lb. 09 - .09½
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms. c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton 55.50 -56.00
Cramp bark, NF bls lb .85 .91
Coumarin, NF cryst dms lb 3.60 —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots cbys lb 3.05 3.26
Coaltar crude tanks works frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal 33 - 35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood NF bots cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl. lb. .0561- —
l.c.l. incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204° C., dry above 207° C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks same basis lb .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —

m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks dlvd lb .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb 24¼ - .25
Cryolite nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone bgs. c.l. t.l. works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. 70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb 11 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract 55% tannin, bgs. ex dock duty extra lb. 08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv. 21% N, bgs., works unit ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l. works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb cyls., works cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2,4-D tech. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 64.10 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.48 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.32 - —
light paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.06 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., l.c., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. 29½- —
o-Dianisidine fib dms lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l. same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate dms works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. lb. .95 - —
tanks lb. .86 - —
Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd., lb. .31 .32
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .32 .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l. same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin dms frt alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¾- —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Borihorate dms. l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether dms. c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 - 5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .64½- .65
tanks works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- —
tanks works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .09¼- —
nat., bgs lb. .08 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd. 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter March 4, 1957 Page No. 28A

CONOCO PETROCHEMICALS

intermediate for synthetic detergents

water-soluble sulfonates

oil-soluble sulfonates

petrolatums

white oils

secondary plasticizer for vinyls

CONOCO Petrochemicals

Petrochemical know-how from the ground up

CONOCO Petrochemicals

Demand for Conoco Petrochemicals is accelerating in industry after industry. Alert to the needs of the nation, and to users abroad, the Petrochemical Department of the Continental Oil Company is pushing ahead with a farsighted program, greatly expanding both research and productive facilities.

Additional plants in various parts of the country are augmenting capacity and making greater diversification possible. In the area of technical service, too, our staff is growing proportionately. Feel free to call on Conoco's trained specialists to help you with your particular problems. Still another good reason for doing business with Conoco is the strategically located distribution system which assures rapid movement and prompt delivery of your materials. In every respect, service to Conoco customers is even more efficient than in the past.

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Intermediate for synthetic detergents. NEOLENE 400 is an established high-quality hydrocarbon that has earned a key position, not only with the world's foremost processors, but also with smaller compounders everywhere. Sulfonates produced from NEOLENE 400 are particularly well suited for compounding in liquid formulations. Latest sulfonation method, using SO_3 with NEOLENE 400, contributes to quality and production efficiency in liquid formulations. This procedure does away with handling, storing and disposing of spent sulfuric acid.

TYPICAL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Specific Gravity at 60°F.	0.8690
Apparent Molecular Weight	237
Bromine Number	0.12
Aniline Point	48.5°F.
Refractive Index at 68°F.	1.4885
Flash Point	260°F.
Appearance	Water White
Boiling Range	535°F.-603°F.

Water-soluble Sulfonates

—produced from Neolene 400

Conoco Sulfonic Acid—400
Conoco C-50 Slurry
Conoco SD-40 (Spray Dried)
Conoco DD-40 (Drum Dried)

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Please send me additional information about the products I have checked. I am particularly interested in:

- ☐ Intermediate for Synthetic Detergents
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- ☐ Water-soluble Sulfonates
- ☐ Experimental Products
- ☐ Bryton Oil-soluble Sulfonates
- ☐ Secondary Plasticizer for Vinyls
- ☐ Petrolatums

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"The Extender of Profit"

As a primary plasticizer extender, the advantages of Conoco H-300 merit the consideration of all quality-minded and cost-conscious formulators using polyvinyl chloride resins. Some of these are:

Exceptional Light Stability. Films containing Conoco H-300 show light resistance equal to, or better than, those with no extenders—a unique contribution in the field of secondary plasticizers.

Superior Viscosity Control. Mixtures containing Conoco H-300 have appreciably lower initial and aged viscosities.

Improved Mixing. Formulations are more readily mixed because of fast wetting and internal lubricating properties.

Unusual Low-Temperature Flexibility. Marked improvement in low-temperature flexibility is shown in films made with Conoco H-300.

Economy. Can save the processor as much as 2 cents per pound on the finished product. Conoco H-300 can be used up to the extent of 25% of the total plasticizer required.

Conoco H-300 is available in either tank cars or drums. Samples available on request.

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Petrolatums

SHEROLATUM . . . . *refined* in all grades, *technical* & U.S.P.

White Mineral Oils

RAMOL . . . . . refined in all U.S.P. and N.F. grades.
KREMOL . . . . . water-white oils for many manufacturing purposes.
BRILLOL . . . . . light, white oil for brilliantines, etc.
PACOL . . . . . pure white oil for meat-packing industry.
KNITOL . . . . . water-white oils for textile manufacturers.
EGGOL . . . . . pure white oils for egg processing.
MANOL . . . . . water-white oil for many manufacturing purposes.
BIANCOL . . . . . pure white oils for macaroni manufacturers.
DIVIDER OILS . . . . pure white oils of many viscosities.
SLAB OILS . . . . . pure white oils of many viscosities.

Specialties

KREMOLINE TROUGH GREASE . . . . . for the bread-baking industry.
KREMOLINE TRO-SPRAY . . . . . for the bread-baking industry.
KREMOLINE SLAB DRESSINGS . . . . . for the candy manufacturers.
SHEROLINE . . . . . liquefying cream base.
SHEROWAX . . . . . semi-amorphous wax refined in yellow & white.
SHEROSORB . . . . . oil and grease absorbent.

PETROLEUM SULFONATES	SOLUBLE OIL BASES	FLOTATION REAGENTS
SHEROSOPE	SHEROSOL	SHEROFLOAT

Petrolatums

White Mineral Oils

Also available in experimental quantities are the following:

Alkylphenols

Mixtures having side chains of C_4-C_9, C_4-C_6, C_7-C_9. These are primarily monoalkylated phenols and the side chains are predominantly of tertiary configuration and in the para position.

Alkylamines

Tert-nonyl-and tert-dodecyl-amines. These are primary aliphatic amines having the amino group attached to a tertiary carbon.

DBCL

Dodecylbenzl chloride—versatile intermediate for preparation of quarternary ammonium salts.

Experimental Products

CONOCO Petrochemicals

BRYTON OIL-SOLUBLE SULFONATES

Major source of oil-soluble sulfonates, Bryton specializes in custom formulations for every conceivable use. Pioneers in the field of oil-soluble sulfonates, Bryton is constantly devising new ways to improve products and meet the most exacting specifications. In many instances, Bryton's own high standards surpass even the customer's. Possessing a large reservoir of raw stocks, Bryton is in the ideal position of being able to maintain close control of raw materials and to assure a steady supply. Whether you buy in drums or tank-car quantities, your materials reach you promptly and efficiently.

Bryton sulfonates are prepared as sodium, calcium, barium, or ammonium salts. Sodium sulfonate products are offered in a wide range of molecular weights, permitting much greater latitude in selection and classification by the user. It is no longer necessary for the compounder of process oils and additives to compromise with indefinite sulfonate properties and characteristics.

Following is a general list of the industries, processes, and products for which Bryton sulfonates are recommended:

INDUSTRY	COMPOUNDS & PROCESSES	FUNCTION
Adhesives	glues, latex cements, bonding agents	wetting, dispersing, emulsifying
Agriculture	spray oils, animal insecticides	wetting, emulsifying, spreading
Automotive	motor-oil additives	dispersing (detergency)
	rust preventives	corrosion inhibiting
	lubricating greases	thickening, coupling
	anti-freeze	rust inhibiting
	motor cleaners	emulsification, wetting
	concrete floor and driveway cleaners	emulsification, wetting
Boilers	boiler compounds	dispersing, rust inhibiting
Cleaners, Industrial	emulsion cleaners	emulsifying, coupling, wetting
	alkaline cleaners	wetting, dust control
Cordage	cordage oils	emulsification
Dry Cleaning	charged system detergents	emulsification, detergency
Fat Splitting	twitchell agents	emulsification, catalysis
Flotation, Ore	frothing compounds	foam stabilizing
Fuel Oil	sludge dispersants	emulsifying, dispersing
Grease, Lubricating	additives	thickening, coupling
Inks, Printing		dispersing
Leather	fat-liquoring compounds	emulsifying, penetrating
Lubricating Oils	additives	emulsifying, dispersing
Metals	cutting oils, grinding oils, drawing compounds	emulsifying
	rust preventives, slushing oils	rust inhibiting, emulsifying
	cleaners, degreasers	emulsifying, coupling, wetting
	quenching oils	coupling
	pickling	inhibiting
Paints and Pigments	grinding aids	dispersing
	emulsion paints	emulsifying
Paper	processing and finishing	wetting, dispersing, softening
Oil Production	drilling muds	dispersing, emulsifying
	oil well corrosion inhibitors	corrosion inhibiting
	emulsion breaking	surface activating
Pipe Lines	corrosion inhibitors	corrosion inhibiting
Refining	corrosion inhibitors	corrosion inhibiting
Tankers	tank corrosion inhibitors	corrosion inhibiting
Wire Rope	lubricants	rust inhibiting

BRYTON

Specific Sulfonates for industry

CONOCO Petrochemicals

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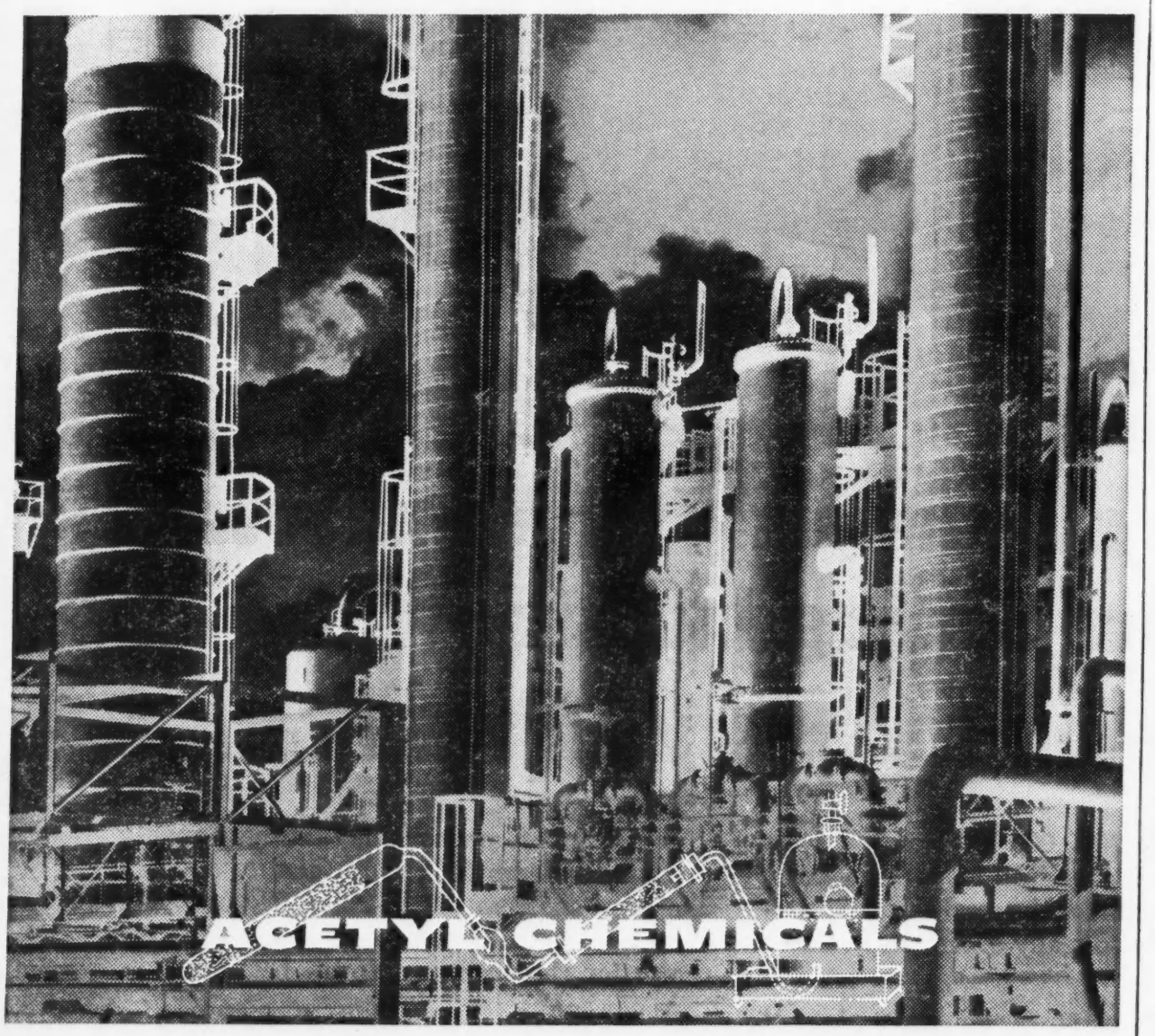
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms...	lb.	2.20	- 2.25
Phthalate dms. c.l., works	lb	31	—
l.c.l., works	lb	32	—
tanks, works	lb	28½	—
Sebacate dms. c.l. works	lb	1.275	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.285	—
tanks works	lb	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	16	—
10-gal ret dms. l.c.l. works	lb	16½	—
Dimethylamine 25% soln dms. c.l., frt equald	lb	42	—
l.c.l. frt equald	lb	42½	—
tanks frt equald	lb	33	—
40% soln. dms. c.l. frt equald	lb	39	—
l.c.l. frt equald	lb	39½	—
tanks frt equald	lb	34	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb	30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works	lb	.34	.39
tanks works	lb	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, same basis frt. equald	lb	68	—
smaller lots frt equald	lb	71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms	lb	22	—
89°C. dms	lb	24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C., dms. c.l., frt alld E	lb	15¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. ald. E	lb.	20¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld E	lb.	20¾	—
tanks frt alld E	lb	20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls	lb	37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oily dms	lb	11	—
refd. 63°C. dms	lb	23	—
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l. works	lb	42½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	43½	—
tanks, works	lb	40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.31
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½
Sebacate dms. c.l. works	lb	60½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	61½	62½
tanks works dlvd	lb	58	58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb	28¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	29¼	—
tanks same basis	lb	27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l. works	lb	35	—
Dipentene dest-dist. dms., c.l., works	gal.	47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	52	—
ex-whse	gal.	62	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.59	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower			
Oxide, perfume grade cns	lb.	.56	.61
Phthalate dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.35	—
fused tanks works frt equald	lb.	.31	—
tech. fused tanks works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks same basis	lb	15¼	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.21	—
tanks same basis	lb.	18½	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb	.53	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, exdock	ton.	80.00	—
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	19	—
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
l.c.l. works 100% basis	lb	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—



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No 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
Red, FD & C, No 1, cns	lb	21.30	-35.90
No 2	lb	5.90	7.85
No 3	lb	3.30	4.10
No 4	lb	19.60	-22.85
Violet FD & C, No 1, cns	lb	5.55	7.50
Yellow FD & C, No 1, cns	lb	15.65	17.60
No 5	lb	9.15	11.05
No 6	lb	3.30	4.10
	lb	3.30	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb and 1 lb lots, dlvd:—			
Black D&C, No 1	lb	10.50	-10.95
Brown D&C, No 1	lb	15.65	16.10
Green D&C, No 5	lb	15.65	-16.10
No 6	lb	15.65	16.10
No 7	lb	14.35	-14.80
Orange D&C, No. 3	lb	19.50	10.95
No 4	lb	19.60	20.05
No 5	lb	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No 18	lb	23.55	24.00
No 19	lb	15.50	15.45
No 21	lb	3.10	3.60
No 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 23	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No 33	lb	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2	lb	15.65	-16.10
Yellow D&C No 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No 10	lb	13.05	13.50
No 11	lb	13.05	13.50
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—			
Blue Ext. D&C, No 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns	lb	10.50	-10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No			
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb	.89	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R, extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.48	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
183 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.67	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.03	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.98	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	—
749 Red BX	lb.	5.62	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	4.11	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.38	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.78	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	3.53	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	3.02	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	—
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.85	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste.	lb.	2.93	—
1150 Olive R, single paste dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.42	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	—
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	4.60	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	2.16	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	2.08	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.62	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.48	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	2.24	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.			
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.70	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.			
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb	2.95	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.05	1.07
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06½

Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.30 -	.32
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45 -	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75 -	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25 -	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75 -	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.98 -	1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz lots	oz.	.92 -	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65 -	.75
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.65 -	.72
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.66 -	.73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33 -	—
l-Epinephrine, base syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60 -	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)			
Ergot, NF dms, tin-lined	lb	2.00 -	—
Eserine salicylate bots	oz.	72.50 -	84.00
Sulfate bots	oz.	87.75 -	—
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment. 85-88% dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14½-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12 -	—
95-98% dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾-	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15 -	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
syn. 85-88% dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾-	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Acetoacetate dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58½-	—
	lb.	.58½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.56 -	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.34 -	—
Aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)			
Amyl keytone dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74 -	.90
Bromide tech. 98% dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.44 -	.46
t.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.46 -	.48
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.41 -	.43
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34 -	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.36¾-	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85 -	.90
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72 -	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65 -	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67 -	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20 -	.22
dms., works	lb.	.18 -	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.10 -	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35 -	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27 -	—
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01 -	—
½-lb cns	lb.	1.11 -	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.21 -	—
tadust., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.10 -	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90 -	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30 -	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½-	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP bots.	oz.	11.85 -	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.50
Oleate, dms. t.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.42 -	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½-	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.44½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.	lb.	1.02 -	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.	lb.	.88 -	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.57 -	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58 -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.55 -	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17 -	—
t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms. c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—
t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., t.c., dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½-	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17 -	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—
Acetate, dms., t.c., dlvd. E.	lb.	.29 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27 -	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33 -	.35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21½-	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.15½-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.42 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Ethylvanillin, cns. 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.20	6.25
Eucalyptol, USP cns., dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.40
Eugenol, USP bots	lb.	2.25	2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50 -	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.13½-	—
Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	—
Indian, light, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	—
Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.09 -	—
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
c.l., works	lb	.09	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
soln., USP IX, cbys.	lb	.16 -	—
djns	lb.	17 -	—
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls.,			
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs	7.85 -	—
indust. cryst. bbls. c.l. works	100 lbs	5.25	6.75
t.c.l works	100 lbs	5.75	7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25 -	8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald	100% basis. 100 lbs.	3.75 -	—
USP cryst dms. works	lb	.07½	.09
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86 -	—
Hypophosphite NF dms.	lb	3.45	—
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate gran. dms	lb	.85	.87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)			
Phosphate NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs	lb	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots	lb	.40½	—
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39 -	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.40 -	.44
Sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25 -	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25 -	—
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65 -	.68
green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66 -	.69
Oxalate fine gran., dms	lb	.25½	.28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.94 -	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	34.50 -	—
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.35 -	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00 -	—
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	32.00	35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75 -	4.00
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)			
Fishmeal dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd. bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	140.00 -	—
scrap, same basis	ton.	137.00 -	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Formaldehyde 37% (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0450-	—
(12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475-	—
(uninhibited, methanol-free), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420-	—
Fringetree bark bls	lb	60	61
Fullers earth bgs. c.l. (l) mines	ton.	19.00	—
powd insecticide grade, dried bgs. c.l. Ga or Fla mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh bgs. c.l., same basis	ton	17.50	18.00
spent bgs c.l. shipt point	ton	4.50	5.00
Furfural dms. c.l. works	lb	13	—
t.c.l. works	lb	14	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	12	—
dlvd W	lb	13	—
Fusel oil refd. dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	18	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb	19	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., t.c.l	lb	47½	—
No 2 bbls t.c.l	lb	45½	—
No 3 bbls. t.c.l	lb	43½	—
liq., No 1, bbls., t.c.l.	lb	22½	—
No 2 bbls. t.c.l	lb	21½	—
No 3 bbls. t.c.l	lb	19	—
solid No 1 bxs., t.c.l.	lb	45	—

FORMALDEHYDE

U.S.P. Solution (Inhibited): Tank cars—72,000 lbs.; tank trucks—about 30,000 lbs.; drums—475, 125, 90 lbs.; carboys—100 lbs.

37% Solution Methanol-Free: Tank cars—72,000 lbs.; tank trucks—about 30,000 lbs.

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PARAFORMALDEHYDE, U.S.P. X

(Powder, Medium Powder, Flo Granular)

Fiber Drums—250, 100, 50, 25 lbs.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

Technical: Powder and Flo Powder in 50 lb. bags and 200, 100 lb. fiber drums, Granular in 75 lb. bags and 100 lb. fiber drums.

U.S.P. Powder and Granular in 100, 50, 25 lb. fiber drums.

Write for detailed information

HEYDEN NEWPORT

HEYDEN NEWPORT
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
342 Madison Avenue—New York 17, New York

G

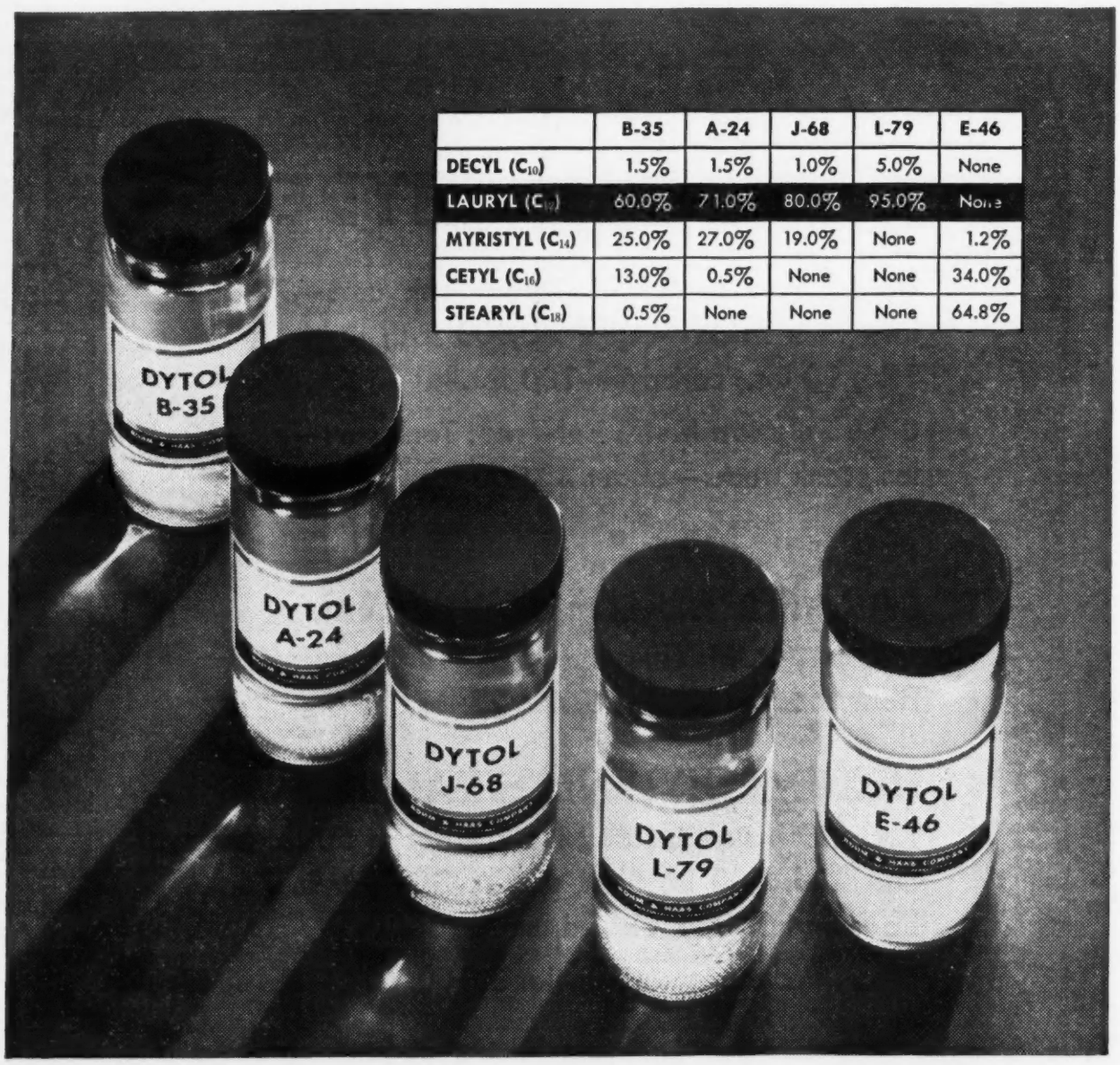
G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin),
75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.90
standard, cns., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone,
86 jellygrams bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same oasis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same oasis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .16½- .18¼
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - .16¾
refd., CP, USP 99% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅛- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., CP, USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
yellow dist., c.l. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb 29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.85 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .08⅝
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- .06⅞
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.40 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
pure, bgs, c.l., frt. alld lb. 44¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, obls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta, herb, bls lb .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .21 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .29
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .15¾- .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs lb. No stocks
DBB, bgs lb. .25½- .28
DK, bgs lb. No stocks
dust., bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs lb. No stocks
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½- .26
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .37 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, a E, cs lb. No stocks
dust, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs lb. .37½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .47
No. 2, bgs lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks
dust, bgs lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs lb. No stocks
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .50 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
tears, cs lb. .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs lb. 3.25 - 3.40
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .233 - —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. N. Y. C. and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- 48¼
Hexane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .17 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14¼- —



	B-35	A-24	J-68	L-79	E-46
DECYL (C_{10})	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	5.0%	None
LAURYL (C_{12})	60.0%	71.0%	80.0%	95.0%	None
MYRISTYL (C_{14})	25.0%	27.0%	19.0%	None	1.2%
CETYL (C_{16})	13.0%	0.5%	None	None	34.0%
STEARYL (C_{18})	0.5%	None	None	None	64.8%

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Ever growing, the Rohm & Haas DYTOL family today includes a cetyl-stearyl alcohol and four others covering a wide range of lauryl content. All of which means you are more likely to find a DYTOL Alcohol your best bet for cosmetic additives, polymerization regulators, lubricating oil additives, textile finishing and softening agents, quaternary ammonium compounds, emulsifiers and detergents.

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DYTOL *is a trade-mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.*

n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine free base ret dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret dms., works lb 1.35 1.55
100%, ret dms., works lb 1.60 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots. up to 500 gms gm. 4.75 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500
Hydrofuramide dms fib ctns., works lb .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride annyd. 50-lb. cyls. c.l. works lb .45 —
t.c.l., works lb .55 .60
Fluoride anhyd. cyls. dlvd. E dlvd W lb .30½- .32½
tanks works lb .21 —
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd lb .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb .202 —
t.c.l. dlvd lb .211 —
tanks dlvd lb. 1800- —
gms gm. 4.75 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms lb. 1.03 - 1.06
tech. dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .82½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract cryst. No 2, bbls., t.c.l lb .52 - —
liq. No 1, bbls., t.c.l lb .35 - —
No 2, bbls. t.c.l lb .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 - 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar 1171 Indigo synthetic)
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Inositol bots. dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
resub., USP dms., jars lb 2.30 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP. dms lb. 5.90 —
Iodoform NF, dms. kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 5.70
Ipecac root bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss bleached prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .73 1.00
solvent grade dms, c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks dlvd lb. 19½- —
Isoeugenol cns lb. 3.60 4.40
Isoniazid powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .73 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .63 - 1.23

J

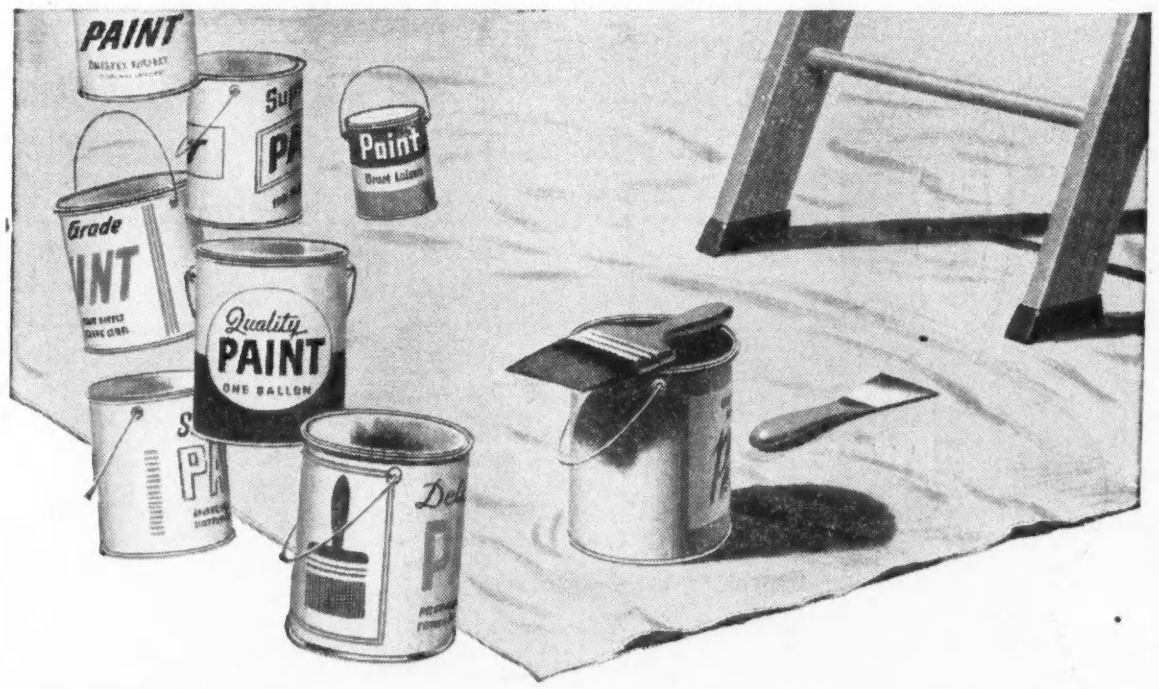
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. NP - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. NP - —
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls lb. Nom. —
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25 - .27
hydrous, dms., works lb. .24 .26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1470- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls lb. .26½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .36½- —
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt alld lb. .17¼ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.32 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb. dms. lb. .33 —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .16 - —
St Louis lb. .1580 —
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb. dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms. dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd. bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic dms. works lb. .41 —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis lb. .192 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .202 —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1935- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2035- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 —
24% Pb, dms lb. .18½- —
solid 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs, c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .20 - —
Silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ —
sulfate bgs. c.l. shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
c.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 —
dl-Leucine dms, works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb .10 .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 .17
powd. bbls lb .12 .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannic, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l. metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 20.82 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 22.32 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 26.32 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb 5.30 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose 90-92%, dms lb 3.30 5.10
96-98% dms lb 4.05 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 5.90
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, dms, frt. alld lb. 1.58 1.68
99% tech. formulators, dms, frt. alld lb 2.65 2.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 55.50 - —
extracted 36% bulk same basis ton. 52.00 -52.50
Litharge coml. powd. bbls, c.l., works, frt equald lb. .18 —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide NF dms. works, frt equald lb. 2.60 - —



The proof is piling up!

Isophthalic Based House Paints are Vastly Superior

Exterior house paints based on Isophthalic—

***have** uniform through-dry—no paint wrinkling*
Oronite's extensive testing, plus results by leading resin manufacturers, prove Isophthalic greatly superior to other materials in this regard.

***have** faster drying properties*
The higher, more uniform molecular weights give a dry film — quicker.

***have** practically no yellowing in light tints*
With Isophthalic, oils can be used which greatly reduce the amount of normal paint yellowing.

***have** mildew resistance*
This quality appears to result from less unattached fatty acids present.

***have** outstanding flexibility characteristics*
At longer oil lengths greater flexibility results from higher proportion of flexible fatty acids in the molecule.

***have** better color retention*
Closer bonding of pigment particles give more uniform color appearance after application.

***can be** manufactured at lower cost*
Manufacturing costs can be reduced because more low-cost oils can be used.

Resin and paint manufacturers can now offer new and improved products with Oronite's new, advanced raw material — Isophthalic. Contact any Oronite office for complete information—or ask your resin or paint manufacturer about Isophthalic.

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Mercantile Securities Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas 450 Mission Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.
EUROPEAN OFFICE
36, Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland
4021

Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld. works lb. .82 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd. ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
tech., anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.05
t.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate dms. works lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08¾- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -38.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid No 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb.12.00 - —
l-Lysine, fib. dms lb.12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings bls lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 3.25 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns, frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton.43.00 - —

Magnesium bromide, cases, jars lb. .95- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .23½- .27
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .99 - —
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher
Malathion dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root bls lb. .55 .60
Manganese acetate bbls. dlvd lb. .35 —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 —
Chloride, anhyd. dms works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton.148.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.144.50 - —
dms., works ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls. dlvd lb. .36 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused 3½% Mn dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn dms lb .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd S.E. ton.88.55 - —
t.c.l. dlvd S E ton.95.55 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.62.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.54.00 -57.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.35 - 6.50
syn., USP, racemic, ens lb. 4.75 - —
Menthyl salicylate tins lb. 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms. ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF fib dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .14½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .48½- —
t.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .30 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l. or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .51½- —
t.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
di-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63½- —
E. gal. .63½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .48½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —

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DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

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Methyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate cns., dms lb. .60 .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E.....lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 ops.) 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .89 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit same basis. lb. .15¾ —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .87 —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1,-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Ethyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech non ref dms., any quantity works lb .10 —
Heptin, carbonate, bots. lb. 31.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone standard cns. dms lb. 5.00 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .31½ —
tanks, same basis lb 29 —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. dms. lb. 6.54 - —
Salicylate USP cns. 500-lb lots lb. .62 - —
Testosterone USP 100-gram bots. gram .68 —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms. 100-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Chloride, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb .90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd. biotite bgs. c.l. works, frt alld E lb. .06½- —
t.c.l. ex whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .09 - —
rubber bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies, 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .27 - .27½
New York gal. .29 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh ctns works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh ctns. works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech. dms. works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l. frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate, dms., c.l. lb. 1.15 - —
t.c.l. lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Morphine cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd. cns oz. 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb. lots, cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow bgs lb 10½- —
Du ch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs. ex-dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 -59.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. 06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .07½- .08
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —

Napthtalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - —
Nerolin, cns lb 2.45 - 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .40½- .48¼
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Metal, electrocathodes, cs., works. lb. .74 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .84 - —
green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- .40½

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted. kilo 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb 7.50 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms. frt. alld. lb 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l., frt alld lb .51 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .445 —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 .37
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. same bassi lb. .40 .42

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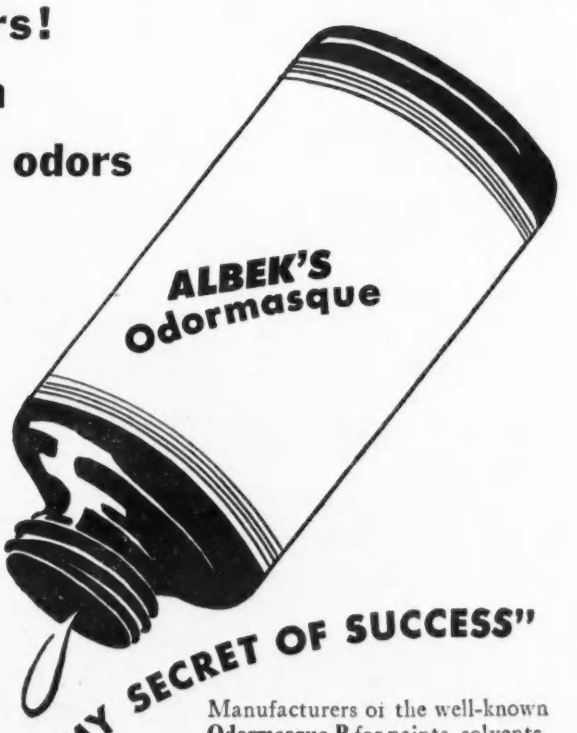
We invite you to submit your particular odor problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



"MY SECRET OF SUCCESS"

Manufacturers of the well-known **Odormasque P** for paints, solvents, kerosene, insecticides, etc.; and **Odormasque N** for mineral solvents, rubber, plastics, etc.

We also have **ODORMASQUES** specially designed for all types of odor problems. For samples and information just fill in and mail the coupon.

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STATE_____

Nitrocellulose—Oil, Neroli

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb .41 • .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 • —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .16 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms ... lb 26 .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms ... lb 75 —
N-Nroethane dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .24 —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks frt. equald. unit. 1.14 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk works unit-ton 3.00 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
Nitropropane-1, and 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .21 • —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 • —
l.c.l., ... lb. .53 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 • —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .11 • —
tanks frt. alld ..... lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works ..... lb. .33 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms ..... lb. 1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs ..... lb. .36 .38
Chinese bgs. ..... lb No prices
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 • —
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. 2.80 • —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 • .12
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .15 • .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 • —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1½c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns ..... lb. 4.25 • 5.00
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots ... lb. 3.00 • 3.75
NF, bots. ... lb. 3.25 • 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms .... lb. 1.45 • 1.50
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Angelica root, bots ..... lb. 85.00 • 100.00
seed, bots ..... lb. 80.00 • 95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms ..... lb. .75 • .90
Avocado, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 • —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.15 • 3.00
55-60%, cns ..... lb. 2.50 • 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF Italian, cns. lb. 10.25 • 10.50
Birchtar, crude, cns ..... lb. 1.50 • 1.90
rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 • —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms ..... lb. 3.50 • —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works ..... lb. .65 • .70
Cajeput, native, cns ..... lb. 1.75 • 3.30
redist., USP, cns ..... lb. 2.25 3.40
Calamus bots ..... lb. 12.00 • 20.00
Oil, camphor, sassafrassy, dms .. lb. .28 • .35
white, dms lb. 29 • —
Cananga, native, cns ..... lb. 8.50 • 8.75
rectified, cns ..... lb. 10.00 • 13.00
Caraway, NF, cns ..... lb. 3.65 • 4.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF bots ..... lb. 38.00 • 40.50
Cassia USP (see Oil cinnamon, USP).
Castor, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3010- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3110- —
tanks ..... lb. .2810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2860- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2960- —
tanks ..... lb. .2650- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .3375- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2600- —
tanks ..... lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2325- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2650- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2750- —
tanks ..... lb. .2450- —
refined, deod., dms., c.l lb. .2950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .3050- —
imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks .. lb. .21½- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works. lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .20 • .20½
Cedarleaf, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 • 4.25
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb. .63 • 1.00
Celery seed, bots. ..... lb. 15.00 • —
Chamomile blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 225.00 • —
Chenopodium, NF, cns ..... lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots ..... lb. 36.00 • 70.00
leaf, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.60 • 2.00
USP cns. dms (Cassia) ... lb. 10.25 • 10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms .. lb. .87 • .90
Java, cns lb. 1.95 • —
Java-type, cns ..... lb. 1.50 • —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.65 • 2.85
leaf, crude, dms lb 1.20 • 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. .. lb. .12⅛- —
Pac. coast ..... lb. .11⅛- —
refd. Cochin type dms. tax incl., lb. .19¼- .19⅝
deodorized, tax incl., dms lb. .22¼- .23¼
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .11⅜- .11⅞
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.45 • 1.55
Copaiba, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. ..... lb. 10.50 • —
Corn, crude, tanks, works .... lb. .14⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 • —
refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .2003- .2025
tanks ..... lb. .1803- —
Costus, bots ..... oz. 6.00 • —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13⅜- —
Valley ..... lb. .13¾- —
Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .13⅝- .13¾
Waco ..... lb. .13⅜- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05⅛- —
refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .19⅜- .19⅛
tanks ..... lb. .17⅜- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.10 • 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns. ..... lb. 4.75 • 5.00
Cypress, bots ..... lb. 5.30 • —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 • 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms .... lb. 3.25 • 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns ..... lb. 5.50 • 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms. lb. .62 • —
80-90% dms. .... lb .72 • —
Fennel, sweet, USP cns ..... lb 2.25 • —
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb 4.75 • —
Fish, refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1300- .1350
tanks ..... lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 • .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 • .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. 14 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 • —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 4.25 • 5.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 13.50 • 14.50
Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 15.00 • —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 24.00 • —
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 1.60 • —
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra, winter, strained dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., ... lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
Guaiacwood, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 • —
Hemlock, cns ..... lb. 2.10 • 2.50
Juniper berry, bots ..... lb. 2.75 • 4.00
lb. 2.75 • 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 • 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. ..... lb. .38 • .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns ..... lb. 9.75 • 12.50
Lavandin dms. cns ..... lb. 2.55 • 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns ..... lb. 5.50 • —
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 7.50 • —
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.00 • —
spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.60 • —
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms .. lb. 4.25 • 5.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 5.75 • —
terpeneless bots ..... lb. 50.00 • 85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.55 • —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 5.00 • 5.25
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 5.00 • —
expressed West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 • 8.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 50.00 • 85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns .... lb. 4.65 • 5.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1650- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1750- .1800
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis .. lb. .1320- —
New York ..... lb. .1460- —
tankwagon, New York .... lb. .1490- .1500
Boiled linseed oil 006c per lb higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 14.00 • —
Mandarin (see Oil tangerine).
Menhaden crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .09½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat dms lb. .17½ Nom.
syn. bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test dms ..... lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test dms ..... lb. .28 • .31
Neroli, NF, French bots ..... lb. 375.00 • —

This Label Is Your ASSURANCE of FIRST GRADE, HIGHEST QUALITY LEMON OIL

because...

- The M.C.P. label is that of one of the nation's oldest specialists in quality citrus products — pectins, juices, concentrates, etc.
- It's the *producer's* label — which means that M.C.P. LEMON OIL is pure and unadulterated...cold-pressed in California and *packed by the producer* . . . to assure the user receiving it pure and unadulterated.
- It identifies M.C.P. LEMON OIL as one that meets all the long-accepted standards for highest quality and finest flavor.
- There is but one M.C.P. LEMON OIL label, and this is what it means:—*An exclusively first grade lemon oil, for M.C.P. packs but this one top grade!*

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Oil, nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	15.00	—
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	14.50	—
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.	lb.	.55	—
Oiticica, liq., dms.	lb.	.17¾-	.18
tanks	lb.	.16¾-	.16½
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Olibanum, bots	lb	3.50	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	6.00	6.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid	gal.	3.50	3.60
Orange, sweet, dist., cns., dms	lb.	.45	.80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.75	—
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.55	—
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.85	3.85
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Origanum Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	6.75	—
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy	gal	14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	6.00	—
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.15	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.20¾-	.21
tanks	lb.	.18¾-	—
Pennyroyal USP imported, cns.	lb	2.75	3.50
Peppermint, nat, dms	lb.	4.75	6.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.25	6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil apricot Kernel)			
Petitgrain South American cns., dms.		3.00	—
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.	lb.	5.50	—
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.00	2.55
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex whse.	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist., dms., ex whse. N.Y.C	lb.	.175	—
dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.18¾-	—
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.12	Nom.
tanks, dlvd, E	lb	.15	.15½
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	70.00	—
Rosemary, Spanish, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.70	1.00
tech., cns, dms	lb	.50	.70
Rue, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y.	lb.	.1785-	.1835
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1585-	—
Sage, clary bots	lb.	18.75	19.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	4.75	—
Spanish, cns.	lb	1.20	1.45
Sandalwood, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
Sardine crude tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms.	lb.	.59	.62
nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	—
Savory, cns.	lb.	4.25	—
Sesame, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	.39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., o.l., works	gal.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
tanks, works	gal.	.23	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.13¾-	—
foots, soapstock, acid 25%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.07	—
refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1820-	.1840
tanks	lb.	.1620-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1770-	.1790
tanks	lb.	.1570-	—
salad, dms	lb.	.18½	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.25	—
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1500-	—
nat. winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tanks	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	9.60
Southern, cns	lb.	2.50	2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06½-	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Tansy, dms.	lb.	7.50	8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, coml, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0361-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal	1.03	—
ex whse., N. Y. C	gal.	1.15	—
refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.92	—
ex-whse, N.Y.C.	gal.	1.02	—
Theobromine (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red., cns., dms.	lb.	1.45	1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70	2.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½-	.25
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.22½-	.22¾
domestic mills	lb.	.23	Nom.
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.26	.43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.75	11.90
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.25	10.00
Java cns	lb.	18.50	20.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.	gal.	11.25	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y	gal.	.55	—
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	—
87-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
143-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	—
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	6.25	10.30
Southern, cns.	lb.	4.50	7.50
syn (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	3.50	—
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	14.00	16.00
extra, bots	lb.	22.00	45.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb.	No stocks	
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.13	.15½
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd. USP cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	—
deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls	lb.	1.78	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast (or Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Orange, dinitroaniline toner, CP.	lb.	1.50	—
Mineral American bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	22.35	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.46	—
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
sweet, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.53	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.66	—
Verona, bls.	lb	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.43	—
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)			
Orthochloroaniln (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroaniln (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)			
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).			
Osage orange, cryst, No. 1, bbls, l.c.l.	lb.	.49	—
extract, liq, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns, 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.95	5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots.	lb.	3.50	4.00
Ceylon	lb.	3.00	3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	4.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	4.05	4.60
Sulfate, cns.	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs.	lb	20	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.35	—
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniln (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro-)			
Parachloraniln (see p-Chloraniline)			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol)			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Paraffin, crude scale white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	0710	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	0615	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	0615	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	0615	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	0615	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	0615	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM			
Paraformaldehyde 91% dake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.167	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.182	—
USP, X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.20	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.21½-	—

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Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

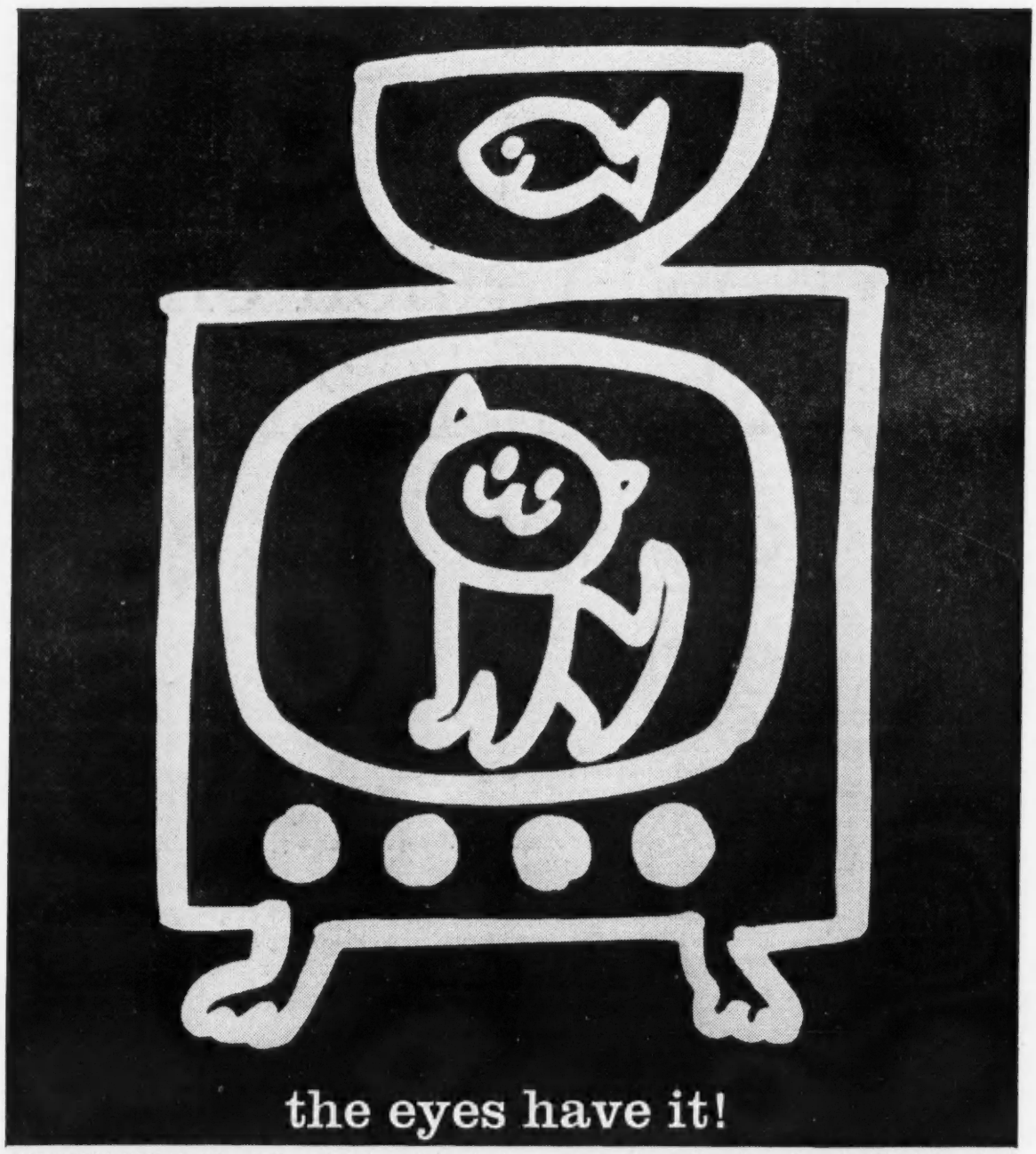
Paraldehyde, tecn., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol)
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert.-Butylphenol)
Parathion spray powder, 15% deal ers, bgs., dms. frt. alld lb .50 .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 1.3395 —
l.c.l. works lb 1.51 —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green, dealer, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .44 .47
l.c.l. same basis lb .45 .48
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 —
Peanut meal 45% old process, bgs mills ton.50.00 - —
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd. obls lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd., bbls. lb 1.25 —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .23½- .30

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb .28½- —
red, Gondar, spot bgs. lb No prices.
Japanese, hontaka bgs lb .34 —
birdseyes, bgs new crop lb No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb .56 .57
Nigerian, bgs lb 42 —
Turkish, bgs. lb 28 —
white, bgs lb 35 .36
Peppermint leaves, USP dom., bls. dms lb 70 75
imp., bls lb .85 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb .13 —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb .12 —
tanks dlvd lb 11½ —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. 06½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb .04¼- —
cream, dms., c.l. refy lb .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .09¾- —
tanks, refy lb .05¼ —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb .07⅞- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .10⅛- —
tanks, refy lb .05⅞- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb .08⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb .06⅛- —

Petrolatum, USP, yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb .04¼- —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .174 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .15125- —
toluol type, tanks gal. .14375- —
Mineral spirits, reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, cal gal. .25 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark, dlvd gal. .3328- —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .37½- —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .36½- —
Naphtha, 140°F, flash, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .155 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .18 - —
East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .21½- —
gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C, m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F., b.r., 29°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r. 31°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 10°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .16 —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l. works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 200-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, comi., kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
l-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under Dp. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 5.115 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.515 - —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.165 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.165 - —
77-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.165 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.82 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.



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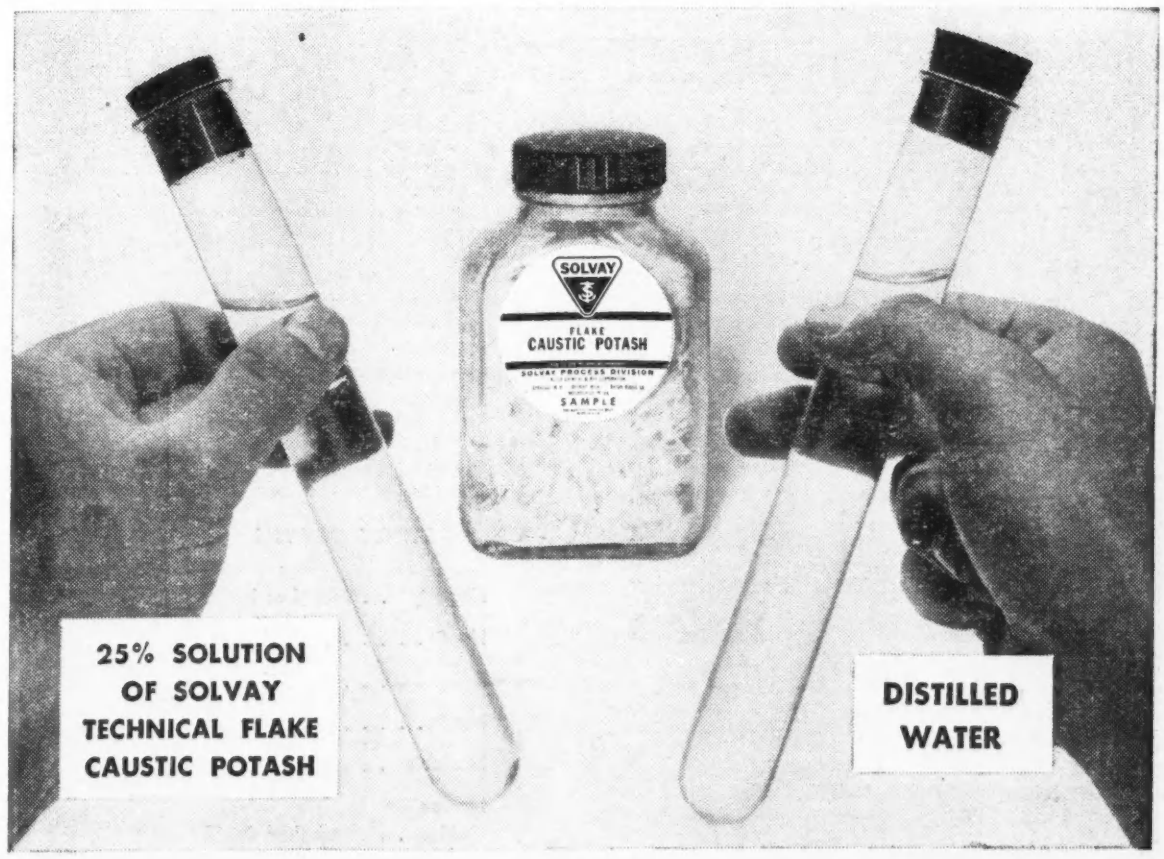
PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works,, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.19	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1393	.1450
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1695	.1750
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works,	lb.	.38	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline 98% dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	4.75	5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots, vials	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.72	—
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.36	—
Pink root, bls	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine crude, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	3.00	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	3.05	—
Citrate, 100 lb. lots	lb.	2.50	—
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. 100 lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
Piperidine dist. dms frt equald	lb	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms dlvd E	lb	4.50	5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.70	4.25
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works	ton.	40.00	42.00
carbon and industrial, works.	ton.	40.00	—
core, works	ton.	36.50	—
fiber, works	ton.	44.00	—
roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381 Type I, tanks, works	ton.	39.00	—
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.03	.03¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾	—
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	.06¾
Marine, dms	lb.	.04¼	.05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00	40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	98.00	101.00
Pleurisy root bls	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.28	—
Iranian bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Polish, bgs	lb.	.27½	—
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.24	—
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	—
liq., 45% basis dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
t.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	8.70	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd. dms	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd. bols. 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.40½	—
dms., c.l	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
imp., kgs	lb.	.33½	.37
Bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.39	.40
Carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.20	—
powd. bbls. dms	lb	.21	.22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	8.65	—
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l. works.	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.11½	.12½
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Chloride, agricultural, (see Potassium muriate).			
indust 99.9% KCl bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCl bulk c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb	.15	.17
powd. dms	lb	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Citrate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.43	—
powd. dms	lb	40½	.41½
Cyanide dms. 20,000-lb lots or more works	lb.	.45	—
2,000-19,999-lb lots works	lb	.455	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.465	—
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)			
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Fluoborate, 6b dms. c.l., works	lb	.30	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Gluconate, dms	lb.	1.62	—
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Iodide, dms	lb	1.90	1.93
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works' unit-ton.		.17	.1765
Metabisulfite, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.21
powd., dms	lb.	.23	—
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton.		.36	—
July forward unit-ton.		.38	—
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price	ton.	26.25	—
July forward	ton.	27.45	—
Nitrate, NF, cryst. bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	16.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	17.50	18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	.31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	191.50	—
dms., ton lots ex whse	ton.	302.00	—
smaller lots ex whse	ton.	307.00	—
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Permanganate, coml. kgs., works.	lb.	.26	.29
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.31
Persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.18	.21
Pyrophosphate tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½	.18½
Prussiate red (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	17.00	17.30
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80	—
soln., clarif. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
t.c.l. 5 dms. or more works	100-lbs	6.55	6.95
tanks, works	100-lbs	5.45	—
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
t.c.l., 5 dms or more, works	100 lbs	7.25	7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs	6.15	—
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works	100 lbs	7.20	7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher			
Stannate, dms., frt. alld E	lb.	.771	.844
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton.		.64	—
July forward unit-ton.		.67	—
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms	lb	18½	—
powd., dms	lb.	.16	.17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	.84	.94
tech., dms., works	lb.	.77	.79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.16½	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Toluene sulfonate dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	42	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price	ton	13.45	—
July forward	ton	14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran. powd., dms., c.l	lb.	42½	—
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	43	—
smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.53
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45	—
Acetate bots	gram.	.40	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP dms. 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb	2.83	—
100-500-lb lots	lb	2.95	3.15
Progesterone USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram	.50	—
Acetate, bots.	gram	.70	—



You Can See that it is Low in Iron and Turbidity!

Add SOLVAY Flake Caustic Potash to water and note the clarity of the solution. You can actually *see* the extraordinary purity of SOLVAY's technical product. You can see that it's lowest in iron—lowest in turbidity. These outstanding properties clearly indicate easier processing, greater economy and higher quality finished products at lower unit cost.

PROVE IT TO YOURSELF. Write for a free sample. Put it to the test. Compare it with the brand you are now using. Prove to yourself that SOLVAY Flake Caustic Potash is the finest technical grade you can buy—anywhere. And, SOLVAY quality costs no more.

AMERICA'S FIRST PRODUCER OF ALKALIES — SOLVAY® — 75th YEAR 1881-1956

Aluminum Chloride • Vinyl Chloride
Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride
Sodium Nitrite • Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Chlorine
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride • Caustic Potash
Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Carbon Tetrachloride • Methyl Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Soda
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide • Chloroform

MAIL COUPON NOW FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send me the following *at no cost or obligation**.

Samples: ☐ Solid ☐ Flake ☐ Small Flake ☐ Liquid
☐ FREE BOOK—"Caustic Potash and Potassium Carbonate"
*In Western Hemisphere Countries Only.

Name _____
Company _____
Title _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____ DU-3

Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 ... gal. .05 - —
N. Y. Harbor ... gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .11¾- —
Gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .0950- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb .13½ —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .19 —
tanks, same basis ... lb 15½ —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 —
tanks, same basis lb .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .16½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs ... lb. .28 - .30
blonde, bgs. ... lb. .18 —
husks, bgs ... lb .40 —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ .04¼
smaller lots lb. 03⅞ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs... ton. 58.00 —
fine, bgs ... ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs ... lb .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots, gram, .29½- —

Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms ... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works ... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works ... lb. .16 - —
USP bots ... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works, lb. .16½- .17
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis ... lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .50 - —

R

Ral salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
light shades, bbls ... lb. 2.85 - —
maroon, bbls ... lb. 3.70 - —
Cadmium CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 4.00 - —..
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red bbls. same basis. lb 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb 2.24 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine, No 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works ... lb. 1.75 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works ... lb. .93 - —
rubine toner pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.80 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. 02½- —
l.c.l., works lb 02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works... lb. 5.50 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls ... lb. 1.15 - —
chlorinated, kgs ... lb. 1.30 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.80 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb. 6.60 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
light shades, kgs., works ... lb. 1.70 - —
Turkey, bbls., works ... lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ... lb. .26 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ... lb. 0675- —
Watchung-type, bbls ... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd, bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ... gram. 2.40 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works ... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ... lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ... lb. 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ... lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ... lb. 32.00 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls ... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis ... lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
5 kilo lots ... kilo. 17.50 - —
1 kilo ... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .24 - —

S

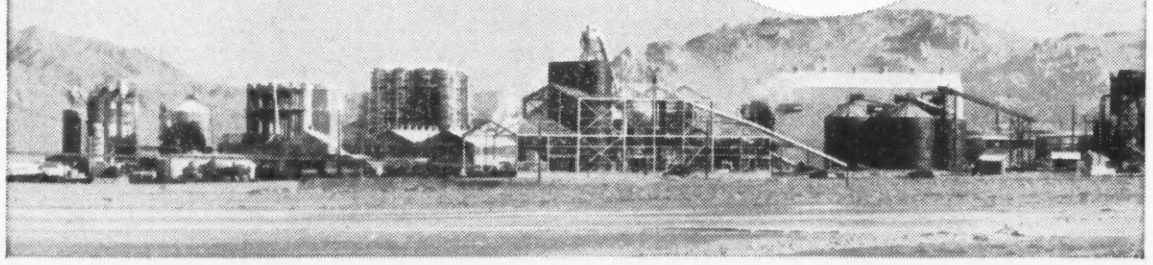
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ... lb. .49 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins ... lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms ... lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs ... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ... lb. .44 - —
Italian ... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs ... lb. .07 .07¼
refd., bgs ... lb. .08¼- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).

West End **SALT CAKE** merits your confidence for its consistent purity

Here is the new high standard of salt cake quality achieved by exclusive West End production techniques and controls. The product is pure white and exceedingly low in heavy metal content. It is guaranteed 99½% minimum Na_2SO_4 yet actually runs 99.75% to 99.8% Na_2SO_4 typically. We invite your attention to the adjacent typical analysis and welcome your communication.

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Na_2SO_4 . . 99.5% or better
Na_2O . . . . . .05% max.
B_2O_3 . . . . . .05% max.
NaCl . . . . . .07% max.
Insoluble . . . . . Trace
Loss on ignition . . . Less than 0.1%
Solution . . . . . Clear
Color . . . . . White



WEST END
West End Chemical Company
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.
SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE • SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.15 • —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.20 • —
Powdered salol 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.04 • —
table, vacuum common fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.29 • —
Saltcake, dom bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 .66
powd, fib dms lb 75 76
Schaeffer's salt paste dms., frt alld 100% basis lb 95 —
powd bgs, frt alld 100% basis lb 95 —
Scopolamine hydrobromide USP bots oz.13.50 16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls, 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½ —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium powd, 99½% dms, dlvd lb.12.00 —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.90 • 3.00
Senna leaves Alex whole and half, bls lb. .19 —
siftings lb .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No 1, bls .....lb. .16 • .18
No 2 bls. .....lb 13 • 15
No. 3, bls .....lb. .11 • .13
powdered, bbls., bxs .....lb. .15 • —
pods bls. .....lb 14 • —
Serpentaria, root, bls.....lb. 7.50 • —
Sesame seed Egyptian hulled, bgs. lb. .22½ • —
nat., bgs lb. .17 • —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs.lb. .25 • —
nat., bgs lb. 16½ • —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs ...lb. .21½ • —
Indian, natural, bgs lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .52 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .53 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .54 • —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .62 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .64 • —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .41 • .42
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg lots.....lb. .40 • .41
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .38 • .39

Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c per lb more.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.25.00 —
t.c.l. works, exwhse ton.45.00 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.20.00 —
t.c.l. works ton.25.00 30.00
140 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton.15.00 • —
t.c.l. works ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .18 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 • .30½
tanks works lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ... Troy oz. .91⅜ • —
Cyanide fib dms. 2,500-oz lots. oz. .87 —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅜ • —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .87½ • —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .87¾ • —
Nitrate, CP cryst. bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62⅜ • —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63½ • —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64⅛ • —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64⅜ • —

USP granular silver nitrate 4c per oz higher

Proteinate mild USP bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 • —
strong NF bots dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 • —
Soapbark, whole bls ..... lb .38 • .40
crushed bls. bbls ..... lb. 45 • —
powd. bbls ..... lb. 45 • —
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
t.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
73%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
rayon-type sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.50 • —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .13¾ • —
NF 60% gran dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .15½ • —
Alginate, NF white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 • —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.45 • 2.55
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 • —
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .28 • —
t.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½ • —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ • —
t.c.l. works lb. .13¾ • .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ • —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .13 • .14½
soln. dms. works gal. .59 • .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.12.00 • —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo.12.35 • —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo.12.75 • —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo.13.00 • —
bots. 500-gram lots ..... kilo.13.50 • —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots of more lb. .39 • —
USP bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 • —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 • —
t.c.l, works ..... lb. .13½ • .14¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .19½ • —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1990 • —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
t.c.l. frt. equald ....100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite anhyd. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.40 • —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 • —
t.c.l. works..... 100 lbs 2.05 • —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .40 • —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated, (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Chlorate cryst. dms. c.l. works. lb. .09 • —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .09½ • .10½
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .08 • —
Chlorite tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .58 • —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 • —
smaller lots works lb. 70 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .28 • —
Chromate, anhyd. fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ • —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .15¼ • .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 • —
t.c.l ..... lb. .1065 • .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran. dms ..... lb. .26½ • .27½
USP XIV gran., dms ..... lb. .29½ • .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices higher ½c
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .85 • —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .90 • 1.10
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 • —
over 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. .203 • —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .213 • —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .15¾ • —
anhyd., dms., c.l. works... lb. .18 • —
t.c.l. works ..... lb. 18¾ • —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ • —
smaller lots. lb. .14 • —
Fluoride, white, 97% fib dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1390 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .1430 • —
Formate bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 • —
Gentisate 100-lb fib dms ... lb. 5.50 • —
Gluconate refd. dms. ..... lb .80 .83
tech dms ..... lb .35 —
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 1.80 • 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lc. .24 • —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .24¼ • —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .25½ • .28
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 • —
Hyposulfite, anhyd. tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 • —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.03 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 • —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
photo grade bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.05 • —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 • —

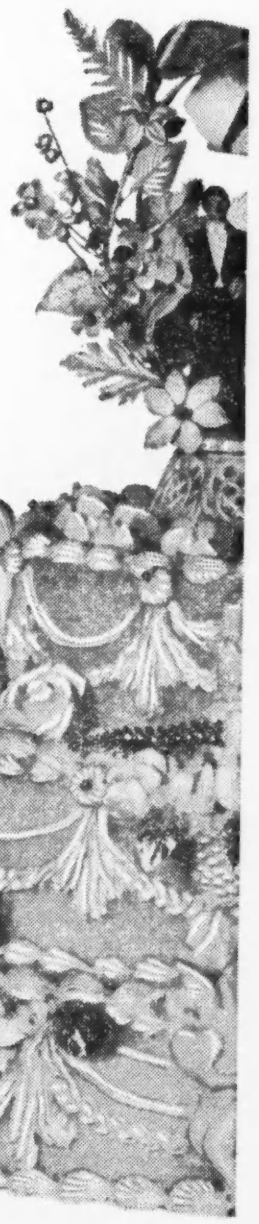
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.55 • —
Lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ • —
Lauryl sulfate, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .19 • —
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½ • .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Metaborate octahydrate gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.87.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse .. ton.143.00 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.148.00 • —
tetrahydrate, dms. c.l., works. ton.204.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse .... ton.242.50 • —
smaller lots, exwhse .. ton.247.50 • —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .19½ • —
fused, 14,000-lb lots, works. lb. .19 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
t.c.l. works .....100 lbs 6.15 8.10
dms., c.l ..... 100 lbs 6.20 —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.65 8.55
Pentahydrate bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 —
t.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 4.85 6.75
dms., c.l. works .....100 lbs. 4.95 —
t.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 7.25

Mathieson

BICARBONATE OF SODA

is there

on important occasions



The well-baked cake gets a great start in life when the mix contains Mathieson Bicarbonate of Soda. Shipment after shipment reflects Olin Mathieson's 60 years of experience in maintaining the highest standards of purity and consistent quality.

Check your requirements against the following grades: *U. S. P.* Powdered and Granular; *Miller's Special Regular* and *Miller's Special No. 2;* and *Fine.* Available in 100-lb. moisture-proof paper bags from Saltville, Va.

Contact us for samples and information.

CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK-APRIL 8-12

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

MATHIESON

INORGANICS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid

ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms. works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Monoglutamate (see Monosodium Glutamate).
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse .. ton.49.50 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis ton.46.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs.10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .27½ - .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .27½ - .34

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .20½ - .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP dried powd bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.10 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.05 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.40 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.80 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lb.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.60 -11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .78 - .80
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96° Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dm., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ...ton.67.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .628 - .688
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms .....lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb .17½ - .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾ - —
liq., 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 - —
Sulfide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½ - —
fused bbls. c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs. c.l..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
t.l., same basis ....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .14¼ - —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .14½ - —
1-ton or less, works.....lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. frt adjusted E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.40
Tungstate tech. kgs. dlvd E lb. 2.15 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works. lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium)
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald. gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots. works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots. works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - —
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 —
tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton.46.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 -
Sparteine sulfate, cns..... oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhy., dms., works. lb. .785 - .795
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.07
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.403
hydrous, cryst., dms., works.lb. .79½ - .80¼
Sulfate, dms., works.....lb. 1.044 - 1.064
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.47 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 7.44 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.59 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .06¼ - —
ex whse, N. Y.....lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850 - .0875
Sulfate, bulk ..... gram. .0850 - .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms. lb. .54 - —
Carbonate, pure, dms. 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works..... lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Strontium chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots	lb	3.40	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	12.00	—
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.85	—
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. G. (see Ouabain, USP)	oz.	25.00	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb	3.50	3.75
Styrax, USP cs	lb	.78	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.45	1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E	lb.	.0885	—
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.76	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb	4.00	4.50
Sodium dms	lb	4.10	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms	lb	4.00	4.20
USP, same basis	lb	5.00	5.20
Sodium fib dms	lb	5.00	5.20
USP, same basis	lb	5.20	5.40
Sulfadiazine USP microcrystals, dms	lb.	10.60	11.10
powd. dms	lb.	10.25	10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms	lb.	11.25	11.75
microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms	lb	2.50	—
Sulfamerazine USP microcrystals	lb.	10.65	11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP dms.	lb.	11.25	11.75
Sulfamethazine microcrystals, dms.	lb	8.90	9.40
powd. dms	lb	8.50	9.00
Sulfanilamide USP 30-80 mesh, dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powd. dms	lb.	1.30	1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	lb	6.40	6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins.	lb	7.00	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb	7.50	8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms	lb	2.85	3.00
powd. dms	lb	2.50	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms	lb.	2.75	2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs	2.90	—
crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines.	long-ton.	26.50	—
export f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports,	long-ton.	28.00	—
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port	long-ton.	28.00	—
Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos.	long-ton.	25.00	—
refd. flowers USP, bgs., mines	100 lbs	4.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	5.50	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs	3.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.75	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.55	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.10	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
salt block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	3.75	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs	3.70	—
rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.55	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.95	—
bbls. mines	100 lbs.	4.10	—
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.03¾	—
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls. dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	130.00	—
ground, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	130.00	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton		.88	.91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.88	.91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton		.90	—

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.25	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
l.c.l. works	lb	1.29	—
Talc, dom. ord. Calif. grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	31.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs. works	ton.	38.00	—
tmp Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	30.00	45.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	.14
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾	—
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¼	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06⅞	—
prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½	—
special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅛	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.08⅝	.08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.09⅝	.10⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk	unit-ton.	5.00	—
Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	6.00	—
Tapioca flour Brazilian bgs. ex whse.	lb.	.12	.13½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47	.49
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.50	.51
tanks, same basis	gal	.39	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.54	.56
l.c.l. same basis	gal	.57	.58
tanks, same basis	gal	.46	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.70	.72½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal	.62½	—
Coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).			
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23¾	—
extra, dms	lb.	.41	.60
prime, dms	lb.	.30	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns. dms.	lb.	.60	.75
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.70
Propionate, dms	lb.	4.75	9.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)			
Testosterone USP 100-gm. lots, bots, gram.		.70	—
Propionate USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram.		.68	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works	lb.	.14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55 gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.62½	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l. or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal dlvd	lb.	12.50	15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd	lb.	8.00	13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50	—
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms	lb.	4.75	—
Sodio-Salyicylate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.90	—
Theophylline, anhyd. or USP., 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular, fib. dms	kilo.	60.00	—
ampule grade, fib dms	kilo.	62.00	—
Mononitrate, USP fib dms	kilo.	62.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots	lb.	.72	—
less ton lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)			
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots.	kilo.	450.00	500.00
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.50	2.75
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).			
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Metal (Straits)	lb.	.98⅝	—
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).			
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	120.00	—
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l.,	ton.	137.50	—
5-ton lots	ton.	142.50	—
ton lots	ton.	147.50	—
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Hydride cns works	lb	7.95	9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb	09¾	—
high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb	09	—
l.c.l.	lb	09½	—
Tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20	—
Acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	32.00
Acid succinate	kilo.	165.00	—
o-Tolidine base paste kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—
dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb	1.40	—
Hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	—

EASTMAN TECHNICAL HYDROQUINONE

TECQUINOL

TECQUINOL +

a versatile reaction intermediate

carboxylic anhydrides or acid chlorides		hydroquinone esters
alkylating agents	alkaline conditions	hydroquinone mono-or di-ethers
olefins	catalyst	mono or dialkylated hydroquinones
phthalic anhydride		quinizarin
sodium chlorate		benzoquinone
hydrogen		quinitol
aliphatic amines		n-alkyl p-aminophenols and N, N'bis alkyl p-phenylenediamines
Mannich condensations		bis-dialkyl-aminomethyl-hydroquinones or 2,5-dimethyl hydroquinone
benzoquinone		quinhydrone
sulfuric acid		hydroquinone-mono- or di-sulfonic acid
halogens		halogenated hydroquinones
ethyl acetoacetate		4-methyl-6-hydroxy-coumarin
Kolbe carboxylation		gentisic acid

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Polymerization inhibitor

Peroxide-catalyzed polymerization arrestor

Stabilizer aldehydes • acrylates • acrylonitrile • vinyls and other oxidizable materials

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Tolu Balsam—VM&P Naphtha

Tolu balsam, crs	lb.	4.50	- 5.25
Toluene (see Toluol).			
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70	- —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.80	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.78	- —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	.23	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.22	- —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb	.64	- —
solid, dms., frt. alld	lb	.60	.61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32	- —
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	- —
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32	- —
Cleveland dist	gal.	.32	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26	- —
Johnstown, Pa	gal	.32	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal	.32	- —
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal	.32	- —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½	- —
Minnequa, Colo.	gal	.32	- —
Philadelphia dist	gal	.32	- —
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	- —
Sparrows Point, Md	gal	.32	- —
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.34	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal	.32	- —
Toluol, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y	gal.	.38	- —
Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.34	- .35½
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.33	- .35½
Chicago, Ill	gal.	.35	- .35½
Detroit, Mich	gal	.35	- —
Houston, Tex	gal	.33	- —
Philadelphia, Pa	gal	.34	- —
Providence, R. I	gal.	.35	- .35½
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.34	- —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb	.97	- —
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb	1.00	- —
powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00	- —
Tonka beans, Angostura cks.	lb	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb	1.35	- —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42	- —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.39	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb	.40	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.37	- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.42½	- —
t.c.l. frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.43½	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.40	- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.52½	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.50	- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67¼	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65	- —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	13	- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- .16¼
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	- .12½
Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted	lb	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	- —
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	- —
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb	.22	- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E	lb.	.49	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	46½	- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ref. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.45¾	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.46¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½	- —
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.38	- —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
t.c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.29	- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.49	- —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¼	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20¾	- —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.42	- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.42½	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb	.39	- —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.40	- —
t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41	- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.21½	- —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, trihasic)			
Tyrothricin, USP, bots	grams.	.55	- .58
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works	kilo.	160.00	—
Tungsten metal powd., 3-5 microns, dms., works	lb.	4.20	—
Turpentine gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)			

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)

Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	120.00	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse	ton.	140.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E	ton.	105.00	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va	ton.	128.00	—
C grade, tankcars, same basis	ton.	124.50	—
37 grade, tankcars, same basis	ton.	153.00	—
Urethane, USP, dms	lb.	1.45	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls	lb	12	.14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs	lb.	.35	- —
Indian, bgs	lb	.27	- —
dl-Valine, dms., works	lb.	21.00	27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	86.00	- —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	84.00	- —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.09¾	- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works	lb	1.28	1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	7.50	- 7.75
whole, tins	lb.	8.25	- 8.50
Tahiti, cs	lb.	7.00	—
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots	lb.	6.50	6.75
smaller lots	lb	6.90	7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.80	2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tankcars, works	lb.	.16½	- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., works	lb.	.17½	- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works	lb	.11	- .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 c.c.	bot.	1.56	- —
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.30	- —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Methyl ether, cyls., works	lb.	.30	- —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works	lb.	1.36	- —
1 to 9 dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
tanks, works	lb.	1.33	- —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.16	- —
Viostero, in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units	1,000,000 units.	.02½	- .04¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram	gram.	.07½	- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	67.50	- —
325,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	43.88	- —
250,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	33.75	- —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.		.10	- —
palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.		.10	- —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units.		.10	- —

B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).

B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials	gram.	245.00	- —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity	gram.	165.00	- —

C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).

D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	42.50	- —
less than kilo lots	kilo.	45.00	- —

E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).

K_1, 25 gram bots	gram.	4.50	- —

Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

Remember this friendly little sign that used to hang over the back counter in so many retail stores in years gone by?

Well, we'd like to bring this offer up to date, by inviting you to look over the Bareco wares—a complete line of highest-quality microcrystalline waxes with the widest possible range of physical and chemical characteristics.

If you don't find what you need—our specialized knowledge and cumulative experience in this field enables us to custom-build a wax to meet your individual problem.

BARECO microcrystalline WAXES are in daily use throughout industry

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A DIVISION OF PETROLITE CORPORATION

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NEW YORK, 150 East 42nd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 121 South Broad Street
CHICAGO, 332 South Michigan Avenue

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.	lb.	2.25	—
dlvd	lb.	1.95	—
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago.	lb.	2.09	—
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago	lb.	2.13	—
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock	ton.	58.00	—
merchantable, bls., ex dock	ton.	62.00	—
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls	lb.	.08¼	.08½
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08275	—
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.0840	—
Warfarin, 0.5% dms. 50-lb tots, dlvd	lb.	1.95	—
25-49 lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago	lb.	2.05	—
5-24 lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago	lb.	2.15	—
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).			
Bayberry, bgs	lb.	.45	.47
Bees, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.68	Nom.
Brazilian, bgs	lb.	.70	Nom.
Central American, bgs	lb.	.68	Nom.
Chilean, bgs	lb.	.70	Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.80	.82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.79	.81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns.	lb.	.71	.73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.70	.72
Candelilla, crude, bgs	lb.	.65	.69
refd., bgs	lb.	.68	.72
Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.			
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lots	lb.	.65	Nom.
North country No 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.84	.86
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	.74
tech., bgs., ton lots	lb.	.66	.67
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.66	.67
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.75	.76
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.35	1.36
Parnahyba, bgs. ton lots	lb.	1.37	1.38
Powdered carnauba wax price same as powdered candelilla		differentials	
Japan, cs.	lb.	.43	.44
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10	.11
laminating grades tankcars, works	lb.	.11	.13
Montan, dom., refd., bgs.	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.26	.28
German, bgs	lb.	.35	Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.85	.86
tech., bgs	lb.	.80	.82
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.30	.33
cakes cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns., works	lb.	.65	.73
spot	lb.	.67¼	.72½
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.20	—
rossed, bls	lb.	.21	—
Witch hazel, bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.27	—
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works	ton	39.50	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	56.00	—
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Woolfat, crude (see Degras). USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed, American bgs.	lb.	.20	.23
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis,			

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylenol cryst. 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.30	—
45-47°C., same basis	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.199	—
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C. dry above 227°C. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.94	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist.	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34	.35½
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33	.35½
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35	.35½
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35	.35½
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.35	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 30 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
80 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.53	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.58	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.69	—
debittered, USP Saccharomyces, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Torula, USP dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C.; E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.45	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd	lb.	3.23	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.83	—
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.13	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.35	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport 1¼ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penns., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 g., bbls., same basis as yellow, crome.	lb.	2.33	—
G pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l.	lb.	.0203	.0345
pure bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.11¾	—
Yellow, mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	5.32	—
smaller tots	lb	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

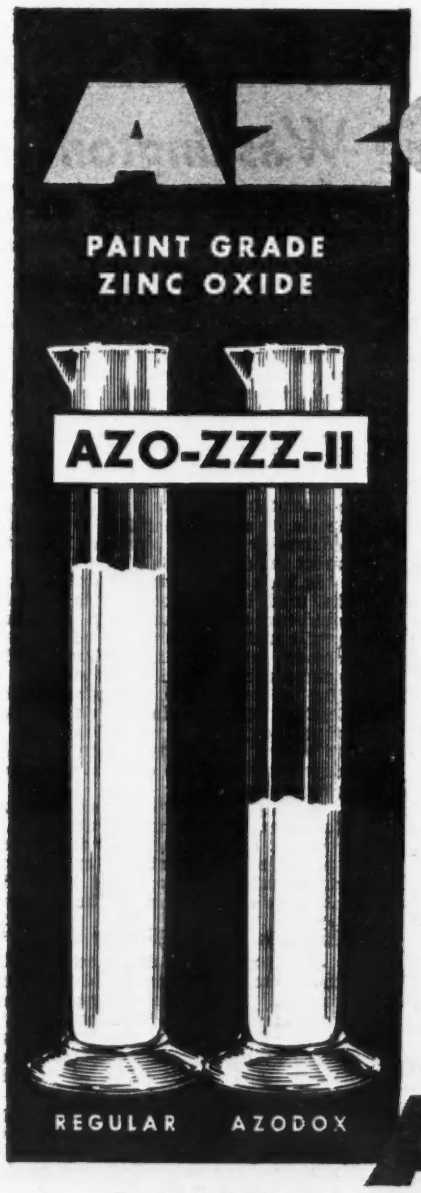
Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000 lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate NF VIII dms	lb	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.209	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
precl.,., powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—
soln. 50% d.ns. c.l. works.	100 lbs	5.80	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	5.15	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran 6b dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.523	—
smaller tots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls. c.l., works	lb	.17½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
Metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb	14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn dms. frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate tecn. cryst. bbls. works.	lb	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l. same basis in	lb½	—	
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, comL, green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	16¼	—

—Continued on page 67

Good news for the Paint Industry

NOW! NEW FORM OF HIGHER DENSITY ZINC OXIDE CUTS COSTS, DOUBLES STORAGE CAPACITY, SPEEDS PRODUCTION WITH *NO* CHANGE IN CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND WITH *ONLY ONE* CHANGE IN PHYSICAL PROPERTIES . . . *APPARENT DENSITY.*



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AZODOX

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Twice the Density, Half the Bulk. AZODOX cuts storage space in half. Despite high density, perfect texture of material is unchanged. AZODOX package is shaped, permitting close-packed, well-formed unitized shipments.

Increased Mixing Capacity. AZODOX incorporates readily in oil, disperses completely. Its high density, low bulk gives greater capacity, steps up production of both mixers and mills.

Flows More Freely, Less Dusting than conventional zinc oxides.

Physical Properties Unchanged Except for Density. Consistency, particle size and shape, color and all other physical properties *except apparent density* are unaltered. And *all* chemical properties are unchanged.

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Considering Small Business

Business has very much to think about and a great deal to do something about in connection with what it must expect will be pointed in its direction in the course of congressional consideration of the agenda that have been, are being, and will be developed for the current session of the federal lawmakers. Business will do wisely to keep its eyes and ears open and its hands ready with reference to the developments which will be in process, if not in progress, while the lawmakers must devote their attention in large part to the more expansive matters with which they are obliged to deal. The alertness of business must be such that there can be little if any possibility that it will be "ambushed" in some unexpected, unannounced stepping aside from such big things as the budget and the Eisenhower doctrine.

Two "minor" subjects of expectable congressional action have to do with small business and with mergers. It is not possible to say which of the two will need the closer watching, will demand the more vigorous handling. It could be that the big thing will come out of some combination of the two, motivated by further growth of the theory that cooperation, even to the extent of consolidation, is economically preferable to competition in various ways—although it will take much time and more of a number of developments to get even a start toward acceptance of such a belief in the political areas of economy.

It is already evident that those who are appraising the conditions and circumstances of smallness in business on the basis of the present showings in what is a very broad area of business activity will paint a very doleful picture of what is needed—especially in the direction of that increasingly popular omnipotent nostrum—government aid. There is not much sound reason behind the contention that small business should be getting more aid by way of government contracts. The share of small business in that "aid" compares quite favorably with its share in the providing of employment and personal incomes, which is the most worthy criterion of service for a community or a country.

There is much to support the opinion of President Eisenhower and other American leaders in various fields that the federal tax system should be revised in a manner to provide a more equitable basis for the taxing of small business. But, in such or any other plan of relief, it must be mandatory that the result will be equitable, not unilaterally favorable or otherwise discriminatory.

There is little to be said in terms of equity or other desirability for the plans of those who would put small business in a role similar to that of agriculture as a recipient of not wholly beneficial government aid. Small business certainly does not deserve or desire to be the object of price-supporting, surplus-buying, or plant-banking.

In anticipation of what may be coming in political dealing with the more or less actual woes of small business and its consequent needs, business as a whole should now get down to bedrock in the construction of a sound definition of business smallness. The Small Business Administration has fumbled that objective in several attempts. Another matter to be properly determined is why is a particular business small; what should it do to become bigger; would that make it also better—in what way? Neither of those determinations can satisfactorily be made by any government agency, legislative or administrative.

Employment of Learners

There is a big need in all industries for an adequate supply of learners in various lines of activity. There is a big need that what they are learning is what they must know to perform a specific activity in a specific industry. There is a big need that they learn in a manner which will assure them a practical foundation and superstructure of that essential training. It follows that one is led, if not forced to believe, even to fear, that the revising of applicable governmental regulations to lay further handicaps on the hiring of learners may, perhaps will, certainly can be attended with so much narrow-mindedness and shortsightedness that tomorrow's supply of properly trained workers will be far from sufficient to meet the demands of industrial growth, whatever may be the effects of collaterally developed automation.

Properly planned and directed, the hiring of learners can help provide more employment for properly qualified workers. The controlling fact is that there are not enough of such, consequently many in that wage bracket are engaged in activities which could be done as well, if not better, by learners. That is one of the current unfortunate results of the limitations laid by various influences upon the recognition of individual capability and performance under the mass system of uniform compensation.

It is doubtful that the employment of learners at less than the officially decreed minimum wage rate effects any reduction in costs unless the more experienced workers thus displaced are no better qualified in terms of productivity. Under the quite prevalent conditions of employment, an employer cannot get any employee to do any more or any better than the latter wants to do. That, of course, is a condition which is not even approached by any governmental regulation, and any endeavor individually to correct it is likely to be met with a walkout.

The answer to the learner-hiring question lies in a modernized version of the ancient apprentice system. That is why, for example, the United Association of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters, whose slogan is "There is no substitute for skilled craftsmen," is investing a million and a half dollars in the training of apprentices. Local units of that large labor organization have established four training schools, have completed plans for a fifth, and are laying plans for a sixth. The project, inaugurated because of the inadequacy of facilities in public vocational schools, has been promoted and assisted in a number of ways by the industrial education division of Purdue University.

Collaboration of management and specially trained labor in such development of tomorrow's supply of essential workers has much to recommend it. That collaboration can be carried into complementary plant training, which has all the value of a postgraduate course and could be made a good-paying investment at the cost level of the official minimum wage. It is not possible to get a schoolboy to clear snow from a sidewalk or a driveway for less than a dollar an hour.

Potentialities of the Castor Bean

The castor bean has many potentialities of diverse interest aside from those appealing to searchers for something new and better in a botanical sense. Mention of it will carry hearers' minds back to childhood with far from pleasant recollections. Members of the drug manufacturing industry will have recollections of other than medicinal roles of the bean's well-known oily derivative. Some of them, at least, can recall how they, being forced to use castor oil as an engine lubricant in their automobiles in the course of World War I, found how excellently it served in that respect over a wide range of temperature. Sportsmen will recall the special goodness of the oil as a dressing for leather equipment and as the base of "goos" for discouraging the visits of midges, blackflies, and similar pests. The chemurgically minded will have at least faint recollections of proposals that some attention be given to reports published in India something like a decade ago on work on the use of the castor plant as a raw material in the making of paper.

There has long been a big place for the castor bean as an agrotechnical material in this country. There is a big long-established market for the oil. Its expansion into the new areas of polyamide synthetic fibers and fabrics and plastics has much promise. Those products are said to be superior in several respects to nylon, to which they are similar. In the making of the primary monomer, glycerine, heptanoic acid, and heptylic acid are obtained as commercial coproducts.

The conversion of castor bean meal into a component of a cattle feedstuff is a promising field for chemical experimentation supplementary to the uneconomical physical processes to which some attention has been given. The recent discovery in Texas that ground mesquite twigs have a cattle-feeding value indicates that nothing should be overlooked in that connection. It could even be that the whole castor bean plant might be utilized in cattle-feeding if reduced to meal and cleared of the content of wax, which should be rather small in some of the newer varieties.

The potentialities of the castor bean plant as a raw material in papermaking were said to be well covered in the Indian studies. Data on the practical application of the results of those studies have not been available. In common with many, if not most, chemurgic and other agrotechnic undertakings, the big problem in such a venture would be the getting of the raw material to the plant at an acceptable cost. In some areas, a certain measure of progress has been made toward getting the plant to the material. But, there is much yet to be done before it will be practicable to attain anything approaching full utilization of the resources of agricultural wastes otherwise than by way of the ancient practice of plowing them back into the soil—perhaps ground and fortified with Ca and P in loco.

Washington Talks It Over

Armed Services Procurement Rules Have for First Time Specific Price Negotiation Policies and Technics.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Specific policies and technics relating to price negotiation with contractors in the Department of Defense are included for the first time in a new section of the armed services procurement regulations soon to be released. The new section (Revision 19 to the 1955 edition of ASPR), which is applicable to all types of negotiated contracts and certain subcontracts, is a document that every chemical contractor doing business with the department should have on his desk.

It includes procedures and technics to be used in connection with negotiation; guidance as to relationship between cost, profit and price; factors influencing the amount of profit in contracts including subcontracting; and other subjects relating to negotiation. Assistant Secretary Perkins McGuire, in announcing the new regulation, said that it should do much to insure uniformity within the military departments in the conduct of negotiated procurement.

Basic policy of the Department of Defense, as restated in the new part, is to procure supplies and services from responsible sources at fair and reasonable prices calculated to result in the lowest ultimate overall cost to the government.

Brazil a Pepper Factor

Brazil may some day become an important factor to be considered in the pepper market. Production of pepper as a commercial crop began in Brazil about 1948. During the past decade progress has been rapid as a result of the potential export market and import exchange that limited the amounts going into Brazil.

Official estimates of the 1956 crop have been placed at 1,368 metric tons, but the trade is not accepting this figure. Other sources have estimated the production from Para alone at 1,500 tons and are forecasting a crop of about 2,300 tons for 1957. If this production is realized, Brazil will probably be in a position to export a thousand tons or more.

Foreign Agricultural Service says that although Para is the principal state producing black pepper, accounting for about 92 percent of the total, there is also some production in the states of Paraiba, Espirito Santo and Ceara. The harvest season extends from August to December.

Utilization of Farm Products

Department of Agriculture is giving added emphasis to research and development work on the utilization of farm products in a regrouping of functions within the Agricultural Research Service now being put into effect.

Under this new alignment, the development of new uses for agricultural products is to be administered separately in the Agricultural Research Service under a deputy administrator for utilization research and development. Farm production research functions are also regrouped, under a deputy administrator for production research.

The changes being made are in response to recommendations of farm organizations, advisory committees and other groups. Congress has also been demanding more emphasis on utilization research.

TV Advertising Crackdown

Federal Trade Commission and Federal Communications Commission have just joined forces for a crack-down on some of the radio and TV advertising that has been arousing complaints from the public on the grounds of deception.

Up until now, it has been the policy of the FCC to place the responsibility of selection and presentation of program material on the broadcast station licensee and whenever complaints reached the FCC against some advertisement the FCC forwarded the complaint to the station.

The FCC now is taking a more direct interest in the situation and in the future will consider whether serious questions concerning broadcasts have been raised by the FTC when the time comes for considering renewal of a broadcast station's license. FCC has worked out an arrangement with FTC to be kept fully informed on all broadcast advertising material which is questioned by FTC.

Some days you don't make a nickel in the vitamin business but you make a friend

This is Lynn Farmen leading his car pool homeward after the day's work. He handles vitamin sales in the home office.

Lynn has spent most of the day gathering information about the vitamin D business. This is odd because we don't make vitamin D—only vitamins A and E. But Lynn ran into a purchasing agent at one of the pharmaceutical firms who was kind of new at the vitamin end of the business. It so happened this p.a. was quite happy with our Myvax® Vitamin A. No potency questions, no diluent questions, no antioxidant questions, everything fine. On vitamin D, however, the man felt a need for background. Lynn looked like the man to provide it, being honest, helpful by nature, inquiring of mind, forthright, and not directly interested commercially.

This is how come Lynn spent so much time today on the phone and at other people's desks pumping oil brokers, friendly biochemical types, and sundry old hands in the vitamin trade. Figures he has about 8 pages to dictate tomorrow on the current state of vitamin D.

You ought to see the handsprings we'll turn to dig out a story on vitamins A and E, which really are our business. If your problems concern them, give us a ring. Maybe you'll get in touch with Lynn. He's still game. ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles, Portland, and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

leaders in research and production of vitamins A and E

DPi

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Heavy Chemicals

Salt will be increased effective today, owing to higher costs in packaging, freight, labor and processing. Copper chemicals continued to react to recently lowered metal prices, and last week reductions were announced in prices of copper cyanide and copper hydrate. Signs of a weaker aluminum market were prevalent, as producers lowered prices for soft alloys which commonly go into windows, doors and similar applications. The world market appeared to be speedily attaining a balance between supply and demand, and overseas prices were reportedly weaker.

The Mexican Frasch sulfur industry continued to expand, as another producer announced beginning of production in the Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz region.

Producers are in the process of installing filtering units in order to bring presently adequate quality sulfur to a higher level more directly competitive with American material.

The alkalies and chlorine continued to flounder during the week, and business was described as scarcely more than routine. There were generally plentiful supplies.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 23 at 96.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 97.4 percent for the previous week, and 103.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Magnesia, calcined, tech., ½c. per lb.
USP, light, 1½c. per lb.
Magnesium carbonate, tech., l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
USP, light, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Copper cyanide, 2½c. per lb.
Hydrate, 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
104.26	104.27	103.84	101.25

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid, Hydrochloric—Output by product acid slipped slightly in December, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. Some 50,992 tons were produced in December, as against 51,340 tons in November.

Acid, Sulfuric—Demand for use in rayon, paper and chemicals was fairly active during the week. Steel inquiry was a key factor in large volume consumption.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,456,000 tons, or 96 percent of capacity as against 2,504,000 tons, or 97.8 percent of capacity the previous week, and 2,459,000 tons, or 99.9 percent of 1956 capacity during the corresponding period a year ago, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Copper Cyanide—Owing to the recent reductions in copper, copper cyanide was reduced last week. Technical in barrels was quoted at 72c. per pound, 20,000-pound lots or more, works; 73c. per pound, 1,000-pound lots or more, same basis, and 75c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis.

Copper Hydrate—Owing to the reduction in copper, this material declined 1c. per pound. Hydrate was newly priced at 50½c. per pound, drums, carlots, freight allowed east of the Mississippi, and 51c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis.

Magnesia, Calcined—Calcined magnesia has been increased ½c. to 1½c. per pound on spot, and will go up April 1 on contract. Technical was newly quoted at 25¾c. to 26½c. per pound, bags, cartons, freight equalized, as to quantity.

Light and extra light synthetic rubber grade were put up to 29¾c. to 30½c. per pound, same basis, as to quantity. USP light was listed at 36½c. per pound, same basis, an advance of 1½c.

Magnesium Carbonate—Less carlot quantities of technical were advanced ½c. per pound on spot, to 12½c. to 13½c. per pound, bags, freight equalized.

USP was advanced to 13c. per pound, carlots, 13½c. per pound, truckloads, and 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, less carlots, freight equalized.

Potassium Bromate—Despite the recent increase in price of bromine and many of the bromides, potassium bromate held without change.

Salt—Effective today, salt will be increased by 3c. per pound, owing to increased costs of production. Rock salt, formerly quoted at $1.04 per hundred pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, will rise to $1.07, same basis. Table, formerly $1.29 per cwt., will go up to $1.32 per cwt.

Soda, Caustic—Export market for dry caustic continued active last week. This market has been stronger ever since the beginning of the Suez crisis.

Exports of dry caustic in December jumped to 30,560,683 tons (excluding packages of twenty-five pounds or less) from 16,161,388 tons in November. December exports amounted to about 12½ percent of dry caustic output. Figures were compiled by the Bureau of Census and the Tariff Commission.

Liquid caustic soda exports in December declined to 12,937,552 pounds from 14,090,249 pounds shipped out in November.

Caustic soda daily production in December rose to 12,100 tons per day, or 95 percent of capacity from 11,900 tons per day, or 94 percent of capacity in November.

Sulfur—The production of Frasch sulfur in Mexico continues to expand. One firm announced last week that it had begun output on a large scale. The company pointed out that it would take some time to build inventories and ascertain the quality of its sulfur before it arrived at a definite price.

The bulk of the Mexican Frasch sulfur industry is located on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the province of Veracruz. Concessions are owned by five companies near the seaport of Coatzacoalcos.

Currently producers are quoting a price of $25 per long ton, loaded and trimmed, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos, for unfiltered sulfur testing not less than 99.5 percent S, and 0.3 to 0.4 percent carbon content.

This compares with the present price of

Inorganic Chemicals Output: December

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	December	November
Acid, chromic	1,222	1,392
Hydrochloric	78,875	80,754
Hydrofluoric	6,249	5,935
Nitric	219,823	196,831
Phosphoric	275,711	279,192
Sulfuric, gross	1,325,138	1,314,675
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	3,086	2,915
liq., cryst.	848	854
Calcium carbide	92,793	92,637
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	24,513	24,151
solid	32,083	35,753
Chlorine gas	340,179	329,457
Phosphorus, elemental	27,707	25,373
Oxychloride	1,292	1,285
Trichloride	1,270	1,476
Potash, caustic, liq.	6,866	6,997
solid	1,606	1,459
Soda ash light	202,306	203,864
dense	157,571	167,130
natural	52,514	58,874
Soda, caustic, electrolytic liq.	343,661	330,645
lime-soda, process, liq.	31,567	27,508
Sodium Bicarbonate	8,168	8,313
Chlorate	5,324	4,809
Metal	11,743	11,822
Phosphate, monobasic	656	523
Dibasic	2,314	1,945
Tribasic	3,703	3,900
Meta	4,260	4,018
Tetra	8,395	8,041
Acid Pyro	1,161	1,425
Tripoly	45,009	44,262
Silicate	50,677	65,837
Sulfate, anhyd.	25,662	25,882
Glaubers salt	8,581	8,541
Saltcake, coml.	66,348	66,093
Sulfide, conc.	2,268	2,616
other	1,783	2,460
Sulfur dioxide	5,240	5,690

Heavy Chemicals

$28 per long ton, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, for export sulfur produced in this country.

One producer of Mexican Frasch sulfur last year put out more than 600,000 tons, the third largest output of Frasch sulfur by a single company in the world.

Domestic producers reported average business at present. The trade was keeping a wary eye on developments in fertilizer, a key consumer of sulfur which is subject to many factors.

It was still too early to tell the effects of the soil bank program, but it was felt that operation of the plan would have a long-range effect on consumption of fertilizers for which sulfuric acid is a basic product.

The weather and drought conditions in many areas of the country, as well as the financial position of consumers also had great bearing on possible future consumption of fertilizers.

Sulfur Chlorides—Effective on spot March 15, and on contract April 1, a producer advanced sulfur chlorides by ½c. per pound in drum quantities, and ¼c. per pound in tankcars.

Chlorides were newly quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, works; 4½c. per pound, drums, carlots, same basis, and 5¼c. per pound, less carlots, same basis. Monochloride will henceforth be sold in nonreturnable drums, while dichloride will continue to be offered in returnable drums, according to the company which made the increases.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was reduced to 77.1c. to 84.4c. per pound; sodium stannate, 62.8c. to 68.8c.; stannic chloride, 78.5c. to 79.5c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 90.9c. to $1.403; hydrous crystals, 79.5c. to 80.5c.; and sulfate, $1.044 to $1.064.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Further indications that the primary market has been easing sharply were in evidence last week. Producers of soft alloy extruded shapes were forced to reduce prices on these items by 5 to 6 percent.

A general reduction in these materials was based on an alloy which is used most commonly for windows, doors and related products.

Copper—Buying interest showed definite improvement during the week, and the outlook for the current primary producers' price of 32c. per pound, delivered US destinations, was brighter than during the previous week.

Silver—Bullion continued unchanged, at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—The market continued to ease slightly. Metal was quoted at 98⅝c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—Consumption of zinc in 1957 should surpass that of 1956. That is the opinion of the American Zinc Institute. The institute bases its prediction on two key factors: the automotive industry and galvanizing.

The institute believes that galvanizing will continue to expand, and bases its opinion on increased use in the automotive field to optimistic predictions of auto makers concerning the remainder of the year.

There is reason to expect that 1957 may equal, or slight exceed, the previous record consumption of 1955.

Domestic mine production in 1956, projected to a twelve-months' basis, shows a 5 percent increase over 1955 levels, but this is low, compared to production levels in the early 1940's which were half again as large as mine production of recent years.

Output for 1956, projected by AZI, shows a total of 1,062,897 tons of slab zinc, as compared with actual output for the previous year, of 1,029,546 tons.

The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks, according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*January*	*December*
Special high grade	29,426	32,589
High grade	13,987	13,948
Intermediate	1,543	4,867
Prime western	48,496	46,380
Total	93,452	98,234

Stocks	*January*	*December*
Special high grade	25,511	22,234
High grade	4,431	4,477
Intermediate	2,015	2,065
Prime western	46,967	39,896
Total	78,974	68,622

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Caustic Soda Buyer's Guide, Bulletin 101
Caustic Soda Engineering and Handling Guide, Bulletin 102
NIALK Caustic Potash and Carbonate of Potash, Bulletin 44

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Coaltar Dye Ban Proposal Hit by Producers

—Continued from page 3

would require that proof be presented of harmlessness, a fact which is already well established and inherently admitted even in the FDA's proposal. In view of these facts we can see no reason why the Hoffman-LaRoche proposal should not be accepted."

It was noted further that the proposals do not appear to list the salts and esters of carotenoids among the articles specifically excepted from the definition of coaltar colors, although salts of phaeophytin and chlorophyllins are listed. The company asked that these salts be included, a position supported by a number of other companies who expressed their views on the proposals.

Request by Flanagan

J. B. Flanagan, vice-president and general counsel for S. B. Penick & Co., New York, asked that the list of exceptions be broadened to include some products which, because they are not included, could conceivably be regarded as coaltar colors when, in fact, they are not, and thus create confusion and possibly economic hardships.

"We submit," he said, that the coloring substances not within the present definition of a coaltar color are not included in the list of proposed specific exceptions and if certain exceptions are made, the exceptions should be broadened to include other coloring substances which do not fall within the definition of coaltar substances.

"It is our considered opinion that materials from vegetable sources currently in use in the general category of those listed in the proposed exceptions should also be specifically named. Otherwise, in our opinion, such materials not specifically excepted, which have no relation to coaltar articles, would by implication not receive the benefit of the proposed exception and thus create a distinct hardship, as well as a competitive disadvantage to a firm such as ours marketing such products."

He asked that the amendment be supplemented to include certain coloring materials which Penick manufactures and distributes; namely, annatto and coloring matter extracted therefrom, and capsicum and coloring matter extracted therefrom.

Among other companies and groups favoring the Hoffmann-LaRoche proposal over that of the FDA were: Distillation Products Industry, division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Standard Brands, Inc., New York, The Best Foods, Inc., Bayonne, N. J., and Kraft Foods Company, Chicago.

Opposition of Committee

Principle opposition to the delisting of the four yellows came from the Certified Color Industry Committee, composed of seven of the major producing companies. Interest centered chiefly on yellow Nos. 3 and 4 because they have been used for years principally in coloring margarine and butter.

In protesting the proposed delisting, the committee pointed out that the FDA has publicly acknowledged that "there have been no reports of any injurious effects on humans from any of the four colors involved," but that they are proposed to be banned solely on the basis of pharmacological tests on animals given massive doses over long periods of time. The tests showed no adverse effects at concentrations of 500 parts per million of the animal's total diet, but produced some adverse effects at a concentration of 1,000 ppm.

"The no-harm level thus shown (500 to 1,000 ppm) is so far in excess of the level of actual use in the human diet that such results would not afford any basis for delisting the colors," the committee declared.

Studies now underway, it was added, indicate that the maximum use of colors in margarine or butter never exceeds 40 ppm. In other words, the statement continued, even if a person's entire diet consisted of colored margarine, the amount of color ingested would be less than one-twelfth of the minimum "no-harm" level shown in the animal tests and only 4 percent of the lowest level at which any adverse result was obtained.

Other protests against the delistings came from Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.; William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio and certain citrus groups.

Hooker Works Mgr. Named

Dr. Jay C. Searer has been appointed works manager for the "Durez" plastics division of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Dr. Searer was formerly production manager of the division and will continue to make his headquarters at the main plastics plant at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

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Jobs & People

Alco Oil & Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia—**Robert A. Martin** has joined Alco as a group leader in chemical research on acrylic latices. **Daniel L. Worth** has been taken on for research work on problems of warp sizing.

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—**Alvin Holzberg** has joined Alcolac's development department in New York.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn. — **George P. Woodward** has been made ADM's sales manager in Philadelphia.

Bakelite Company, New York, division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**Dr. E. A. Barr** has been appointed an assistant manager in Bakelite's new product engineering department.

Brown Company, Berlin, N. H.—**Edward H. Petrick** will join Brown on March 15 as sales vice-president.

Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., division of W. R. Grace & Co.—**William S. Sale** has been named a paint chemist in Dewey & Almy's organic chemicals customer applications research laboratory.

Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Newark, N. J.—**C. N. ("Gus") Keriazakos,** a former major league baseball player with the Chicago White Sox, Washington Senators and Kansas City Athletics, has joined Dixon Chemical as a salesman.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Dr. T. R. Norton** has been named assistant director of Dow's Edgar C. Britten research laboratory. **Eldon L. Graham** has been appointed to the firm's executive research staff.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.—, Wilmington, Del.—**Ralph C. Krueger** has been appointed manager of converter sales of duPont's film department.

Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio—**T. Spencer Shore,** Eagle-Picher president, has been elected a member of the National Industrial Conference Board for one year.

Hooker Chemicals, Ltd., North Vancouver, B. C.—**John W. Dobbie** and **C. Newton Hopkins** have joined Hooker Chemicals as technical supervisor and chemical engineer, respectively.

Kramer Chemicals, Inc., Fairlawn, N. J.—**Roy R. Hamilton** has been appointed to the sales division, after having been associated with the textile colors division of Interchemical Corporation as a technical representative for seven years.

Lever Brothers Company, New York—**John C. Conner** has been elected comptroller of Lever Brothers.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Eugene N. Beesley,** president of Eli Lilly, has been elected to a one-year term on the National Industrial Conference Board.

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. —**John N. Curlett,** president of McCormick & Co., has been named president of the Board of School Commissioners in Baltimore.

Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Montreal —**J. G. Edmiston** has been named product sales manager for rubber chemicals by Monsanto Canada.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**W. D. Marshall,** former district manager in the Philadelphia sales office for Olin's industrial chemicals division, is being assigned to new sales duties of a special nature. He is succeeded in Philadelphia by **J. G. Johns. Victor C. Fusco** has been named a sales representative for the division in Pittsburgh, Pa. **Don Threlkeld** has been appointed a sales representative for the division in the Chicago office.

Valspar Corporation, Ardmore, Pa.—**Frederick O. Vogenitz** has become vice-president of Valspar.

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Obituaries

Willard H. Allen . .

Willard H. Allen, former New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, died February 25 in Flemington, N. J. He was sixty years old. Mr. Allen resigned as secretary last year after having continuously held the post since 1938 under both Republican and Democratic administrations.

Dr. Emil C. Fanto

Dr. Emil C. Fanto, former research director for McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, died February 22 in Plandome, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

Dr. Fanto, a native of Vienna, Austria, received his doctorate from Heidelberg University, and worked as a chemist in Austria before coming to this country in 1907.

He joined McKesson & Robbins in 1922 and did much research in disinfectants and germicides. He retired in 1947.

Mrs. Herta Jacobson Dach, assistant to the purchasing agent of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, died February 27 in Brooklyn, N. Y. She was forty-nine years old.

Fred H. Eberman, sr., associated for many years with Werner G. Smith Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and later with Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., died February 19 in Cleveland. He was seventy-one years old.

Frederick L. Hagemann, retired accountant of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, died February 26 in Great Neck Estates, New York. He was eighty-four years old.

Dr. J. F. Mahoney, former New York City Commissioner of Health who developed penicillin as a cure for syphilis and gonorrhea, died February 23 in Richmond, N. Y. He was sixty-eight years old. At the time of his death, Dr. Mahoney was director of the Bureau of Laboratories of the Department of Health.

Murlan J. Murphy, president of Phoenix Oil Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died February 15 in that city. He was seventy years old.

Leo R. Portney, controller of Barber Oil Corporation since 1946, died February 28 in New York. He was fifty-three years old. Prior to his association with Barber, Mr. Portney was with Texas Company.

Dr. Fred W. Tanner, internationally known bacteriologist and food technologist, died February 24 in Winter Park, Fla. He was sixty-nine years old.

Solvay Process Assigns Salesmen to New Jobs

Several new assignments in the sales department of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, have been announced by Lester B. Gordon, vice-president.

Raymond B. Anthony is appointed manager of the newly formed special chemicals section which combines the former special alkalies and ammonium and potassium products sections.

Fred P. Boehm, who has been located at Solvay's central sales office, New York, moves to the company's Pittsburgh, Pa., sales branch.

Under the new set-up Solon D. Fisher will serve as technical assistant to the manager of the newly formed section. Joseph L. Hake has also been named assistant to Mr. Anthony, while George R. Barclay becomes assistant to the manager of Solvay's organic chemicals section.

Minerals Subsidy Denied, Interior Allotment Passed

After turning down the Administration's request for 40 million to continue the minerals subsidy program through fiscal 1958, the house last week passed the annual appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior and sent the measure to the senate.

The bill appropriates $454,395,700 for the department or $3,739,300 less than the 1957 appropriation and $60,794,000 under the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

While there was some discussion on the house floor attacking and defending the program approved last year for government purchase of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and tantalum-molybdenum, no effort was made during consideration of the bill to have the house vote directly on the question of providing funds for the program.

As was the case in the deficiency appropriation bill, the house appropriations committee voted against including any funds for continuing the subsidy program.

When the deficiency bill came before the senate, however, a $30 million fund was included and the matter is now in conference with the house.

It is expected that similar plan will be followed in connection with the interior bill; i.e., some part of the $40 million will be included by the senate and a final decision on the amount will be left to conference action.

Pharma Appoints Verona Representative for Its Dyes

Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, has named Verona Chemical Company's dyestuffs division, Union, N. J., as exclusive representative for its "Pharmol" and "Pharmasol" products, effective May 1.

On that date Verona will replace Carbic Color & Chemical Company, New York, as the sole agents for this line of dyes. Verona recently acquired all of Pharma's outstanding stock. Until May 1, the Pharma dyes will be sold by both Carbic Color and Verona.

Hooker Advances Salesmen

William L. Gillespie and John T. Walmsley have advanced to new posts in the sales department of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Gillespie formerly manager, Chicago district sales, now assumes the new title of manager, sales administration. Mr. Walmsley, formerly Hooker sales representative for the Michigan and northern Indiana territory, will replace Mr. Gillespie as manager, Chicago district sales.

Thornton Completes N.J. Plant

F. C. Thornton Company, Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of steel drums, has completed a plant in Springfield, N. J. to make steel drum accessories.

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Calspray Observing Half Century in Business

—Continued from page 7

from the University of California. They began the manufacture of pesticides in a small plant in Watsonville, Calif.

From that small beginning, Calspray has grown to what is reportedly the world's largest company specializing in agricultural chemicals.

Arthur W. Mohr, the current president of the company, last week took the opportunity to make a careful review of the industry's last fifty years. He had this to say:

"The need for pest control has not changed since Volck made his first contributions. The need is relatively bigger and will continue to increase as the population grows, and along with it, the insect population. History shows us that the longer an area has been in agriculture the greater the variety of insects and plant disease organisms that gather to feed. And we must remember that insects have been on the earth for millions of years and do many millions of dollars damage annually. We must also remember that most insects also reproduce at terrific rates and are constantly presenting new problems.

"We might say that we can expect the volume of pesticide sales to multiply at a rate somewhere in between the rate of growth of the human population and the rate of growth of the insect population. Statistics of dollar volume growth between 1939 and the present show an increase of several hundred percent.

Increase Extreme

"The increase during this period I believe to be extreme due to the discovery of organic insecticides and fungicides so much more efficient and practical than any controls theretofore.

"Considering trends within the industry, again we can find vistas of the future by reviewing the early days of this company. Mr. Volck was brought to the Pajaro Valley because insecticides apparently used successfully in some sections of the country were neither safe nor effective in that particular area. Right here we have the key to a need that California Spray-Chemical Corporation met at that time, has continued to meet, and one that I am sure will be even more essential in the future—specifically, a localization, even a 'personalization' of pest control programs.

"Mr. Volck and Mr. Luther knew the agricultural problems in their Valley very well. They were there to advise growers on the proper application of the products they manufactured. They were there to watch reactions under varying weather conditions and reactions with other materials. When the obvious success of their new products brought them to the point of expansion into new territory, they made the vitally important decision to hire persons trained in entomology to sell not a product but a program. I think that this policy of specialized service in the field has been largely responsible for Calspray's progress and the world-wide acceptance of the 'Ortho' program.

"Calspray now has forty-six dust mills in this country, Canada and Puerto Rico to implement this principle of localization. These dust mills permit the formulation of basic materials to the exact recipe needed for the local situation, as well as greatly expediting the delivery of such materials. And Calspray now has eighty-two branch offices here and abroad to provide growers in each immediate area with the services of men trained in entomology or plant pathology. Now that the company has undertaken the manufacture of plant foods on a big scale, we have employed specialists in agronomy to administer this same type of field service in a balanced fertilizer program."

Gardner's Comments

Leo R. Gardner, vice-president and manager of research and development, agrees with Mr. Mohr that the key to the future can be predicted by study of many lessons learned in the past. He added these comments:

"Calspray was founded on the results of research that led to the development of a vitally needed product. One good product is enough to give a company a start—at least it was in those days—but certainly not enough to keep it going. As anyone connected with agriculture well knows, when one insect is controlled another takes its place, and in the meantime insect No. 1 is building up 'resistance' to the weapon found for it."

After reviewing the accomplishments of Calspray for half a century, Mr. Gardner added:

"What we see in this fifty years of experience is the pattern of steadily expanding emphasis on research, both for the development of new chemicals to meet ever-changing needs and research in methods of manufacture to improve the efficiency of the products and to simplify their application. Also, to lower their cost!

"Such products as DDT, among insecticides, and captan, among fungicides, point in the direction of 'versatility.' We can and must expect our products of the future to give effective control of insects or plant diseases afflicting not just one but many kinds of crops in order to simplify the problem of handling pest control materials on the farm. Captan, for example, controls many of the major diseases afflicting fruit, vegetables, field crops and ornamentals. Thus, this one fungicide will control most of the disease problems with which the 'diversified' farmer must cope.

"We can see the trend away from highly toxic materials such as Paris green to materials that have a much lower level of toxicity to warm blooded animals. And we can expect the development of pesticides having a shorter residual life to enable the farmer to apply materials close to harvest time without concern about residue on crops.

"We can expect an increase in 'combination' products, such as our 'Ortho Seed Guard' that combines the insecticide, lindane, with the fungicide, captan. Simplification will be the keynote of the future to enable the farmer to lower his unit cost of production.

Vitro Uranium Elects Two

William B. Hall, general manager, has been elected president and general manager of Vitro Uranium Company, New York, a division of Vitro Corporation of America. Richard C. Cole, assistant general manager, has been elected vice-president of the uranium division.

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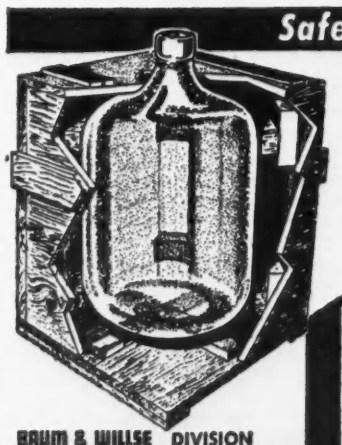
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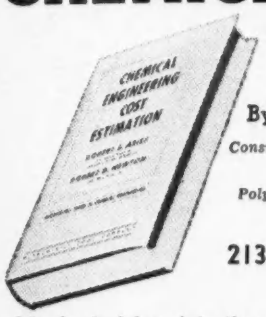

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices of toluol and xylol were advanced 1½c. per gallon at Eastern and Southwestern shipping points last week by a major petroleum refiner. This move had long been regarded in the industry as a likely prospect because of the substantial advances posted in crude oil last December. Under the new schedule, the Bayonne, New Jersey, price of xylol is 35½c. per gallon and the Baytown, Texas, price is 34½c. per gallon. An exception to the general price increase is the Providence, Rhode Island shipping point, where quotations were moved up only ½c. per gallon. Other petroleum refiners were reported to be studying the situation to see if circumstances warranted similar increases at their shipping points. This was the first change in aromatics since 1953.

The market position of the solvent group and other petroleum derivatives is viewed by some observers as a reflection of the cautious tone that has permeated many segments of the economy over the past month or two. While buying is still active and virtually unchanged in volume, it is said to be geared closer to actual needs, with less speculation revealed in inventory policy. By many observers this is seen not as a result of lessened confidence, but as only the logical outcome of the rise in the federal reserve rediscount rate, which, by increasing the cost of credit has made inventory holding a more expensive proposition.

The price of benzol was not changed last week and the outlook remains clouded by opposed tendencies. On the one hand, the advance in crude oil has injected considerable firmness. Exclusive attention to cost-price relationships would make a price increase inevitable. But other market considerations, such as the supply level, the import volume, and competitive factors, contribute a certain amount of resistance to the upward pressure. The outcome is conjectural, observers agree.

Price Trends

Advanced
Toluol, 1½c. per gallon
Xylol, 1½c. per gallon

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
107.65	107.64	105.71	104.37

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The market position of this solvent reflects the cautious tone that has characterized the economy over the past few months. While buying is still active, it is geared closer to immediate needs, and there is less speculation in inventory policy. Some observers believe that this development has nothing to do with lessened confidence, viewing it only as the logical outcome of the rise in the federal reserve rediscount rate, which, by increasing the cost of credit has made inventory holding a more expensive proposition. For benzol makers, the new phase in the economic picture has not had much effect on actual sales volume. Rather, there has been only a shift in emphasis from future commitments to immediate needs.

Benzol price listings were left unchanged after the last advance in crude oil presumably because supply and demand factors at the time had more weight in the market then the cost-price relationship. But observers are not discounting the possibility that the industry will move to offset the crude advance when and if market conditions permit. Meanwhile, prices at all shipping points are steady and unchanged.

Toluol—Prices were advanced 1½c. per gallon last week by a major petroleum refiner. All of the shipping points of the refiner were similarly affected, except Providence, Rhode Island, where the price was moved up only ½c. per gallon. This was the first price change since 1953.

Reports on current supply show little change from previously. Of interest is the fact that January output of steel amounted to 11,001,000 net tons, the highest ever achieved in January, and considerably above the 10,837,545 tons produced in December. In comparison, production in January of the previous year totaled 10,828,231 tons. This is accepted as further proof of the contention expressed in many quarters that in the absence of a major recession steel production will inevitably expand, with a corollary increase in toluol output. To accommodate this trend the toluol market needs constantly to be broadened, observers say. In the petroleum industry, use of the material in high octane gasoline offers reasonably profitable insurance against oversupply. However, producers have conceded that a broadening of industrial outlets would in some cases be preferable.

Xylol—A major refiner last week increased xylol quotations by 1½c. per gallon at all its shipping points with exception of Rhode Island, where the increase was ½c. per gallon. Ever since last December's crude oil advance this move has been widely regarded as a likely possibility. In contrast to toluol, price of this material has been subject to added upward pressure by a close supply balance. The new listing makes the Bayonne, New Jersey, price 35½c. per gallon and the Baytown, Texas, price, 34½c. per gallon.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 9 totaled 250,927,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 253,991,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,064,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 3,633,000 barrels of stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 569,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the end of the cold season in sight, the industry appears to have successfully responded to the challenge of maintaining adequate supplies during the winter months in the face of expanding demand. In contrast to last year, no regional or temporary shortages have developed, and current supplies are ample to take care of the remainder of the season.

Propane—Along with butane, this liquefied gas has remained steady in price and ample in supply through the current season. The advance in crude oil did not affect the price structure, since gas quotations already had been advanced on October 1. However, the undertone is firm.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 8 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,461,000 barrels, an increase of 39,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,119,000 barrels were 83,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 103,000 barrels above the week ended February 10, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 827,000 barrels daily, compared with 769,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending February 8, crude oil production averaged 7,428,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,158,000 barrels daily, with runs of foreign crude averaging 790,000 barrels daily.

Crude processed at the Ras Tanura refinery during January amounted to 5,717,899 barrels, averaging 184,448 barrels per calendar day, as compared with 6,949,577 barrels, or 224,180 barrels per calendar day in the same month last year.

Fuel Oil—Imports during the week ended February 1 averaged 495,900 barrels per day of residual fuel oil and 14,200 barrels of distillate, the American Petroleum Institute reported last week. In comparison, imports during the week ended January 25 averaged 416,600 barrels of residual and 14,300 barrels of distillate. During the week ended January 18, the averages were 388,600 barrels and 28,300 barrels, respectively, according to the A.P.I. report.

Agricultural Chemicals

Dealers in anhydrous ammonia and a number of the other major agricultural chemicals noted last week a growth in interest shown in fertilizer materials. This seasonal expression was also noted in the pesticides market. The later market, though not as completely dependent upon agricultural sales as other areas of sales, was reportedly showing promise of a good season. Animal proteins reported a soft tone throughout with one material, hoofmeal, relaxing to a $5.50 level. It had previously been 25c. higher. This was not considered reflective of any particular market trend. All concerned concurred that the market was slow in beginning. This had been accepted as probable, previously. Last year's weak season left a quantity of material unused and also left the market short of money. Hopes are still pinned, of necessity, to the soil bank program. However, even these hopes are not of the highest.

The Agriculture Department reported last week that farmers had contracted, as of February 22, to retire 16,155,230 acres of crop land from production for Federal soil bank payments of $414,887,669.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Hoofmeal, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

week Last	week Prev.	month Last	1956 March 2,
110.19	110.21	109.99	110.78

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia — Production of this material in December of last year, according to a report by the Department of Commerce, totaled 290,512 short tons. Production for the month before had been 264,436 short tons and output for December, 1955, had been 272,748 short tons. Stocks at producing plants at the end of December amounted to 256,193 short tons, the report said, as compared with the 149,869 short tons on hand at the end of the month previous.

Ammonium Nitrate—Production of this material for Decembeor, according to the Department of Commerce, amounted to 196,341 short tons as compared with the 172,252 short tons produced during November and the 193,912 short tons produced in December, 1955. Stocks on hand at the end of December past amounted to 256,193 short tons, a figure not far removed from the 248,313 short tons that was the end of the month tally for November.

Fertilizer grade material produced during December amounted to 170,628 short tons as compared with the 142,415 short tons produced during November and the 167,675 produced during December, 1955. Stocks on hand at the end of December amounted to 244,152 short tons as compared with the 235,550 short tons on hand at the end of November.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of synthetic ammonium sulfate during December, according to the Department of Commerce, amounted to 71,700 short tons as compared with the 82,001 short tons produced during November and the 104,457 short tons produced during December of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of December amounted to 113,420 short tons as compared with the 121,338 short tons on hand at the end of November.

Animal Proteins—Little interest was shown in this market with only one price shift reported: hoofmeal moved downward 25c. in price to a $5.50 level. Previously, a number of months back, the material had stood at $6 and then had shifted to the $5.75 level, about two months ago. Tankage and dry blood remained at previous listing with no variations in positions of interest. One dealer reported that it appeared as if the entire market were passing through a period of waiting. Seasonal expectations in this area are not exaggeratedly high, but it is agreed on the part of dealers and producers that the earlier the season begins the greater the chance for better sales.

Total domestic production of meal and scrap in the United States and Alaska for 1956 amounted to 272,812 tons as compared with the 247,600 tons produced in 1955. Of the 1956 figure, 208,470 tons was contributed by menhaden as compared with the 190,617 tons of menhaden production for 1955.

During December, 1956, a total of 14,643 tons of fishmeal and scrap was manufactured in the United States and Alaska. This was an increase of 1,616 tons in meal and scrap compared with December, 1955. The December, 1956, menhaden yield of meal and scrap was 11,635 tons, an increase of 4,731 tons. Imports of fishmeal into the United States during November, 1956, amounted to 3,925 tons compared with 9,921 tons imported during November, 1955.

Superphosphate—United States December production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers amounted to 207,777 short tons (100% A.P.A.) compared with the November, 1956, output of 208,512 short tons. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 136,427 tons, or a decrease of six percent from the volume shipped during the previous months. Stocks on hand during December increased three percent and the December 31, 1956, stocks were ten percent higher than the quantities held by phosphatic material producers on December 21, 1955.

Pesticides

Producers and dealers here reported an appreciable growth in inquiries in this market, it was noted last week. The seasonal market, though not expected to rise to disproportionate heights, is expected to be healthy enough to carry the market on an even keel this year. Limitations will be expected, of course, from the enervated position of the agricultural market. However, the seasonal strength of pesticide sales is based upon such diverse interests that the agricultural market alone cannot throw it off completely, it was said. Foreign sales, one international dealer noted, have been good this year, though not up to earlier expectations.

Total Ammonium Sulfate Figures for 1956

Following are the monthly figures, released by the Bureau of Mines, for production, sales and stocks of ammonium sulfate in the United States. Included are the totals for 1956 and 1955 in all three categories.

	Production Pounds	*Sales Pounds*	*Stocks Pounds*
January	169,467,526	162,223,272	413,882,511
February	160,469,272	225,960,950	358,619,852
March	170,425,892	216,782,655	309,700,428
April	167,968,582	177,523,121	299,905,779
May	170,187,144	186,560,391	282,313,634
June	152,868,073	148,201,333	286,740,674
July	44,904,655	41,445,800	290,159,279
August	126,525,694	77,072,183	336,302,362
September	152,049,917	110,865,845	377,027,424
October	160,834,749	128,936,464	406,823,677
November	160,374,205	148,895,252	427,661,319
December	166,520,040	211,819,525	381,424,906
Totals:			
1956	1,774,566,947	1,801,617,451	381,424,906
1955	1,962,652,237	1,853,959,657	418,042,234

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Aliphatic Organics

Glycerine trade has become highly competitive over the past year, with several additions to plant capacity and major new factors in the field. While producers' stocks have grown to a substantial figure, the surplus was modified relative to very strong demand. With respect to the current rate of consumption, inventories at producers' plants represented little more than three months' supply.

Some of the newer markets were still growing at a good pace, and research and development were being pushed vigorously.

For example, cellophane, most of which consumes from 10 to 15 percent glycerine as a plasticizer-humectant, had now become a 400 million pounds per year market.

Another growing market was a fast-setting, waterproof cement made of an aqueous glycerine solution and litharge.

Demand for methanol continued very strong, with commercial and military demand heavy and growing. With production keyed at a relatively high level, producers' stocks were being trimmed to only about six or seven weeks' supply in terms of current rate of consumption. Substantial additions to plant capacity were under development or in the planning stage.

Both the technical and purified grades of monochloroacetic acid were moving much better than they were a year ago. The technical material has been upgraded in the interval.

Hexamethylenetetramine evidently moved in close to 50 percent heavier volume in 1956 than it did in 1955.

Tariff Commission statistics indicated that November output of carbon disulfide and acetic anhydride was the greatest for any single month since last May, while November production of n-butyl alcohol exceeded that of any previous month since last June.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
131.10	131.10	131.12	130.98

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetic Anhydride — Production during last November amounted to 75,122,386 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. That figure, highest for any month since last May, compared to 70,276,528 pounds turned out in the month previous. The aggregate for the first eleven months of 1956 came up to 819,282,285 pounds. The total for twelve months in 1955 was 843,492,429 pounds.

Allyl Alcohol—This material was selling last week at 30c. per pound in tanklots, delivered basis. Drumlots were quoted at 32½c. per pound in carlots and 33½c. per pound in less carlots, same basis.

Allyl Chloride—Prices remained unchanged at 15c. per pound in tanklots, 17½c. per pound in carlots and 18½c. per pound in less carlots. Quotations were on a delivered basis.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Output of primary material during November, 1956, was put at 17,425,856 pounds by the Tariff Commission. It was the greatest amount turned out in any one month since last June. Output in October was 17,247,812 pounds. Aggregate of production volume for the first eleven months of 1956 came to 204,793,096 pounds, as compared to 227,811,770 pounds produced in twelve months in 1955.

Carbon Disulfide—Production during last November, reported by the Tariff Commission as 46,743,614 pounds, was the largest amount turned out in any one month since last May. It brought the aggregate for the first eleven months of 1956 up to 509,073,522 pounds. Production in twelve months in 1955 was 564,730,676 pounds. Output in October, 1956, was 44,121,356 pounds.

Epichlorohydrin—In tanklots, epichlorohydrin was being sold at 33c. per pound on a delivered basis. Drumlots were priced at 35½c. per pound in carlots and 36½c. per pound in less carlots, same basis.

Ethyl Acetate—The Tariff Commission reported that production during last November added up to 8,285,170 pounds on the basis of 85 percent ethyl acetate content. Production during the month previous was 10,170,999 pounds. Aggregate production for the first eleven months of 1956 came to 83,547,189 pounds. That for twelve months in the year previous was 86,193,886 pounds.

Ethyl Ether—Output of technical plus USP ethyl ether in November, 1956, was 7,394,220 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported. The comparable figure for the month previous was 6,627,637 pounds. The November output brought the aggregate of production for the first eleven months of 1956 up to 72,270,383 pounds. That for twelve months in 1955 was 68,452,313 pounds.

Ethanol—Consumption of new specially denatured alcohol as a solvent employed in manufacture of toilet preparations amounted to 8,862,711 wine gallons in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of Internal Revenue Service reported.

For solvent use in the processing of industrial, food, drug and other products in the same fiscal year, consumption was 12,849,723 wine gallons of new specially denatured alcohol and 87,680,341 wine gallons of recovered alcohol. The amount of alcohol recovered from these operations was 89,367,306 wine gallons.

A breakdown of the foregoing statistics,

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: 1956 Totals

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of December and the month previous, with totals for the year 1956, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

EXPORTS	Quantity	December	November	† 1956 Total
Alcohol and glycols				
Butyl alcohols	lbs.	316,459	2,968,948	35,328,692
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	2,880	41,006	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	8,292,736	2,638,254	56,804,279
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	856,647	680,786	10,232,632
Methyl alcohol	gals.	510,824	464,386	**
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	333,374	537,395	5,398,258
Butyl acetate	lbs.	306,315	1,038,290	10,049,417
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	787,137	736,030	9,129,537
IMPORTS				
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	548,273	107,001	8,584,093
Acid, acetic (over 65 percent)	lbs.	213,780	210,000	7,743,840
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	517,495	727,225	4,348,775
Chloro (mono and trichloro) acetic	lbs.	415,818	430,503	3,116,347
Formic	lbs.	47,587	124,430	1,068,430
Lactic (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	6,300	.....	10,890
Alcohol, Amyl, and fusel oil	lbs.	.....	.....	61,700
Butyl	lbs.	.....	.....	194,900
Ethyl	gals.	.....	.....	11,355,962
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,376,856	1,368,648	22,072,968
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	67,593	87,963	444,379
Methyl, including wood alcohols	gals.	.....	.....	181,383
Vinyl, including derivatives	lbs.	3,437,386	1,983,920	23,566,158
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	1,000	1,000	7,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	2,284,383	1,586,306	22,827,554
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,703,925	2,715,040	38,906,618

** No comparable data available.
† Unrevised.

Aliphatic Organics

with all figures given in wine gallons, follows:

TOILET PREPARATIONS	New Alcohol Used	Recovered Alcohol Used	Recovered from Use
Hair and scalp preparations	2,540,846	.....	.....
Shampoos	291,198	.....	79
Bay rum	122,446	.....	.....
Face and hand lotions	2,144,232	.....	.....
Body deodorants	949,728	.....	.....
Toilet waters	2,293,672	.....	.....
Perfume and perfume tinctures	98,469	4	4
Toilet soaps and shaving creams	12,264	.....	.....
Mouth washes and oral antiseptics	402,477	.....	59
Tooth cleaning preparations	7,379	.....	.....
Totals	8,862,711	4	142

PROCESSING INDUSTRIAL, FOOD, DRUG, OTHER PRODUCTS	New Alcohol Used	Recovered Alcohol Used	Recovered from Use
Nitrocellulose (dehydration)	4,064,617	10,861,868	10,830,513
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,296,980	14,730,841	16,557,259
Wood rosin and synthetic resins	2,547,696	43,419,223	43,436,450
Petroleum oils	622,045	7,086,566	7,076,228
Food products other than pectin	63,309	184,324	183,469
Drug products:			
Drug extracts	89,907	558,571	591,445
Glandular products, vitamins, antibiotics, blood products	995,509	6,530,912	6,546,190
Medicinal chemicals	848,436	2,299,780	2,306,905
*Miscellaneous	241,403	130,583	194,644
Dyes and intermediates	519,380	486,424	522,580
Perfume materials and fixatives	43,891	74,555	74,497
Photographic developers	136,349	98,508	.....
Miscellaneous chemicals	346,540	1,012,223	1,009,355
Miscellaneous	33,661	205,963	37,771
Totals	12,849,723	87,680,341	89,367,306

* Including pill and tablet manufacture.

Total consumption of specially denatured alcohol during the 1955-56 fiscal year was 407,661,849 wine gallons, including 259,712,061 gallons of new alcohol and 147,949,788 gallons that was recycled. Alcohol recovered from these operations was 149,217,167 gallons.

Formic Acid—Tariff Commission reported that production amounted to 1,204,008 pounds during November, 1956, as compared to 1,312,513 pounds produced in the month previous. Output for the first eleven months of 1956 added up to 13,968,338 pounds. Total formic acid production for twelve months of 1955 was 15,594,016 pounds.

Glycerine—The market has become highly competitive in the past year, with several major additions to plant capacity and new producers building up sales pressure. One result has been accumulation of rather heavy producers' inventories.

On the other hand, demand has been very strong. Trade sources said that inventories could be regarded as a relatively moderate maladjustment in view of this. They amount to only about three months' supply at current volume of trade.

Cellophane has been providing sturdy market support. Most cellophane consumes from 10 to 15 percent glycerine as a plasticizer-humectant, and cellophane has been moving at the rate of about 400 million pounds per year.

A fast-setting, waterproof cement composed of an aqueous glycerine solution and litharge has been offered. Formulas vary, with from 100 to 175 milliliters of solution per pound of litharge, glycerine content of the solution running up to as much as 33 percent, depending on the rate of set desired.

Another promising outlet was partial replacement of the water by glycerine in solutions or gels of water-soluble gums to increase viscosity. The glycerine also serves in this application as a plasticizer and humectant and, in the case of gels, lowers the freezing point.

Research work was being pushed vigorously. Among recent patents announced were use of glycerine as a diluent for acid catalysts employed in new processes for making low-density, foamed phenol-aldehyde resins with uniform cell structure. Another produces diaminopimelic acid by fermentation in a nutrient medium containing glycerine, the same medium being employed to convert the acid product to lysine.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Production through last November indicated that this material was moving almost 50 percent better than it did in 1955. Output for November, put by the Tariff Commission at 2,226,656 pounds, brought the aggregate for the first eleven months of 1956 up to 27,117,311 pounds. That for twelve months in 1955 was only 20,007,249 pounds. Output in October, 1956, was 2,533,887 pounds.

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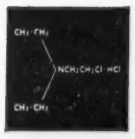

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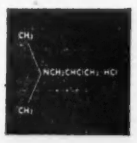

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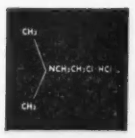

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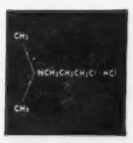

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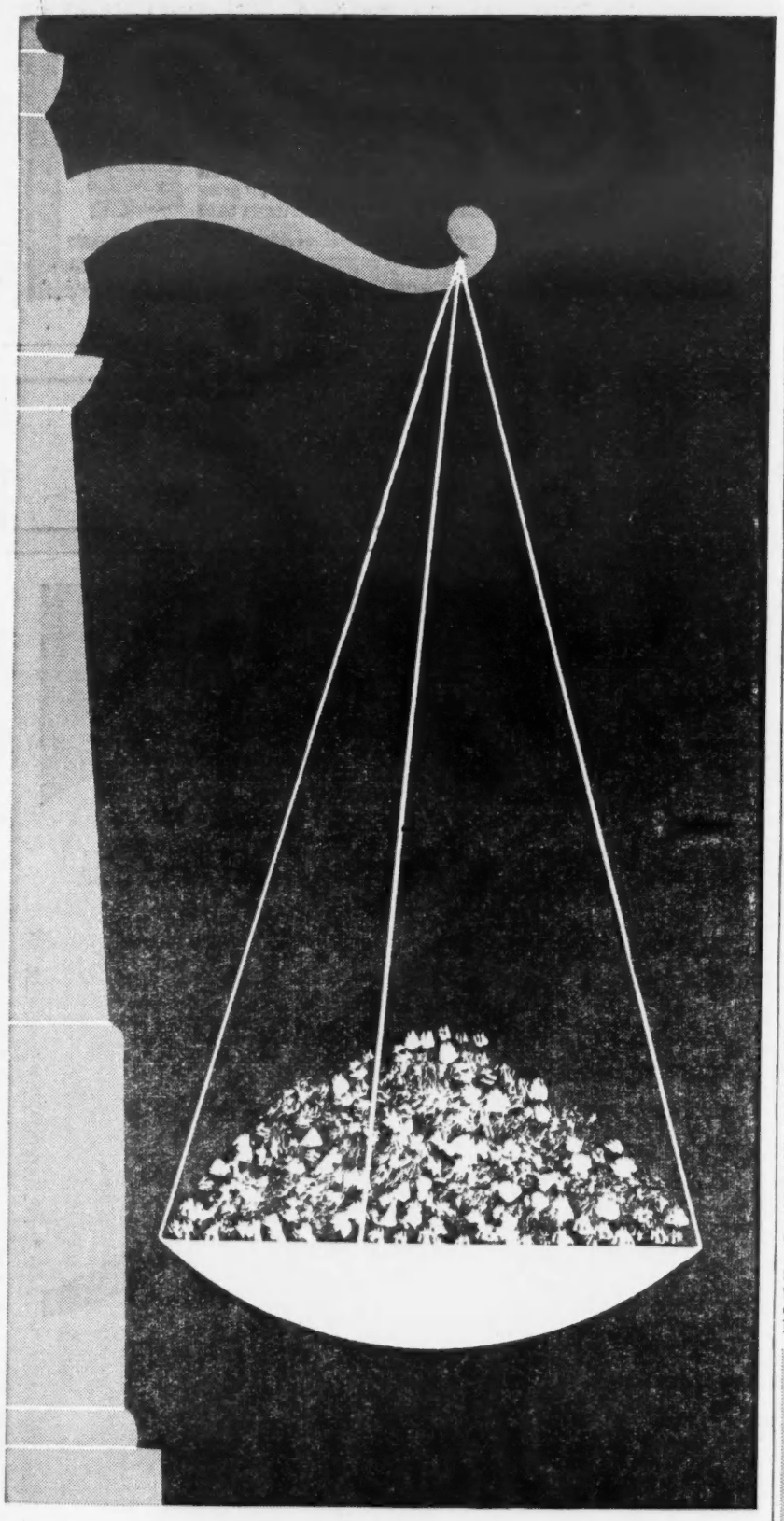

Coal Chemicals

A leading producer hiked prices on all grades of salicylic acid 2 cents per pound across the board effective last Wednesday, February 27, on spot business and April 1 on contract. Volume of sales has continued to reflect the market growth observed over the past two years or so, and last week's market was firm. Manufacture of aspirin accounted for the largest single outlet by far. A diversity of other end uses, none of them very large in itself, added up to a substantial secondary market.

Producers advanced p-phenetidine 5 cents per pound, effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract.

Producers representing a substantial fraction of domestic cokeoven output reported that there was a clearly defined decline in recent weeks in demand for both benzol and xylol. They emphasized that both markets were still quite firm, the decline having been initiated at a point where there was a comfortable excess of business.

Toluol was being removed from the market in good volume by increased demand for high test gasoline, but the balance of supply and demand remained unsatisfactory. Same producers took the view that trade in toluol was as good as could be expected, however, and regarded the position as improved with respect to that observed during the two years or so prior to last summer's steel strike.

Most cuts of cresylic acid, including the meta-para, were in balance. Somewhat on the weak side were low-boiling acids having a high phenol content.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 3 would amount to 96.0 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,456,000 tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,504,000 tons in the week previous, 2,498,000 tons in the comparable week a month ago and 2,459,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
p-Phenetidine, 5c. per lb.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
118.31	118.31	118.31	114.89

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—The market was still strong last week, but producers representing a substantial part of domestic output reported that demand had definitely weakened in the current calendar quarter. These sources emphasized that the decline was not sharp enough to pose a marketing problem, the plateau of fourth quarter 1956 having been high enough to provide a surplus of business.

Imports declined in December, but the month by month fluctuation of these figures was not considered adequate to indicate a trend. More than 66 million gallons was brought in from foreign sources in 1956, most of it from behind the Iron Curtain.

Cresylic Acid—Most cuts, including the meta-para, were in even balance last week. A little weakness was noted, however, in trade in low-boling acids having a high phenol content. Supplies were in general adequate.

Naphthalene—Production continued to run well ahead of consumption, and producers were carrying awkwardly large inventories. The long-range outlook for phthalic anhydride, naphthalene's principal consumer, was for gradual, moderate improvement. If demand for phthalic should pick up as expected, naphthalene would be expected to move a little more freely. Trade sources did not think that this factor would be strong enough, however, to bring the naphthalene market into really sound balance.

Phenol—Demand has been off slightly over the past six months or so in general, but at least one major producer reported business was about as good as ever. There was ample surplus production capacity, and supplies were abundant.

One large producer of synthetic material said it appeared that some resins producers had switched to natural phenol. On the other hand, dealers in the natural material reported that their business had declined a bit in the last few months.

Toluol—Producers' stocks again constituted a storage problem. Trimmed to something like a normal level last summer when the steel strike curtailed production, the reserve supply has mounted steadily in recent months. Production has been maintained at a high level.

Demand has been quite strong, trade sources reported. Consumption of toluol by high octane fuel has increased substantially, and the established commercial outlets have been absorbing a great deal

Aromatics Foreign Trade: 1956 Totals

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluol are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

EXPORTS	*December 1956*	*November 1956*	†*Total 1956*
Aniline oil and salts....lbs.	4,650	.....	**
Benzol ....gals.	330,442	31,436	2,789,850
Coaltar, crude and refined....gals.	101,961	46,094	**
Creosote or dead oil....gals.	682,460	37,093	**
Cresols and cresylic acids....lbs.	759,398	505,233	**
Other coaltar acids....lbs.	289,399	161,589	**
Dimethylaniline ....lbs.	6,765	.....	**
Diphenylamine ....lbs.	.....	.....	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:			
Color lakes and toners....lbs.	243,444	220,960	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)....lbs.	.....	.....	**
Sulfur black....lbs.	29,568	27,500	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains....lbs.	901,931	712,583	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined....lbs.	5,605	.....	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes....lbs.	.....	3,340	**
Phenol ....lbs.	2,847,491	1,245,794	41,730,748
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin....lbs.	121,380	34,247	**
Phthalic anhydride....lbs.	439,200	753,440	6,493,940
Pitch, from coaltar....long tons	4,292	4,350	48,134
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:			
Accelerators ....lbs.	312,920	230,587	**
Antioxidants ....lbs.	1,237,405	609,029	**
Other ....lbs.	424,240	313,412	**
Toluol ....lbs.	6,499,579	12,367,993	63,061,393

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.
† Unrevised.

IMPORTS			
Benzol ....gals.	2,231,241	6,083,044	66,114,096
Creosote and dead oil....gals.	2,193,369	9,094,677	39,463,960
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF....gals.	172,499	230,517	3,065,273
Dutiable ....lbs.	38,530	65,969	1,000,172
Naphthalene, distilled at less than 79° C....lbs.	4,639,851	5,360,769	78,877,420
Distilling at 79° C and over....lbs.	77,161	.....	626,130
Xylol ....lbs.	.....	.....	46,710

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of material. On the other hand, the export market has been weak, and government demand for stockpiling purposes has been poor. With production geared to the current pace, there was little prospect that a balanced position could be restored without resort to unattractive secondary market outlets.

Consumption by the paint and varnish industry has been steady at reduced volume. A good part of this market was lost to competitively priced substitutes adapted during war-time shortages of toluol, and, in most instances, the conversion has stuck.

The price position was regarded as stable, however. There was little if any thought given to a price reduction at any time in the months immediately ahead.

Xylol—Producers representing a substantial fraction of domestic xylol output from cokeoven sources noted a well defined decline in demand in recent weeks. Despite this fact, the tone of the market was still quite firm. None of the major producers was having difficulty moving all available material. Consumers were just able to get enough xylol to satisfy immediate requirements.

Intermediates

Aniline — There were indications that trade was fairly active in spite of the depressed condition of the textile market. The latter, via textile dyes, is aniline's best customer, and textiles have had a bad year. Aniline producers were operating in an atmosphere of optimism, though, as witness the current development of a major new production facility.

Benzoic Acid—Trade was reported in only limited volume at this time, but the versatility of this acid continued to interest research and development people in its ultimate market potential. Currently, it was moving into chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food preservatives, dyestuffs, tobacco curing, resins, perfumes and toiletries. Domestic output was now at the rate of several million pounds per year.

Demand was centered on manufacture of sodium benzoate, which, in turn, was moving into impregnated paper wrappings for prevention of corrosion of steel, zinc, tin and chromium, particularly for wrappings for razor blades and steel sewing needles, into production of non-corrosive oil and as a corrosion inhibitor in ethylene glycol antifreeze solutions.

Of particular interest were properties of benzoic acid that retard vulcanization in rubber compounding, that inhibit bacteria growth in stock feed and that act in a mixture of esters, with diethylene glycol and an aliphatic monoolefinic acid, as a plasticizer that produces an improved polyvinyl chloride.

Fumaric Acid—Fairly good balance was reported last week. Demand was normal, in rather small volume. Most of this material was moving into manufacture of polyester resins. Supply was adequate to meet current requirements. Prices remained unchanged.

Maleic Anhydride — The market was sustaining trade in substantial volume. Demand remained strong, about the same as it has been through the past year. Supplies were generally sufficient. Prices of long standing remained unchanged.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—No improvement has been observed here lately. Once in heavy demand for use in manufacture of a black dye, this material has declined markedly over recent years with technical modifications adopted by the textile industry. Sales volume was now limited to minor status. Supply was abundantly available.

Pentachlorophenol — Trade volume increased significantly last year, and demand was still growing at a vigorous pace. Penta's advantages for wood treatment, in that it is relatively non-caustic and permits subsequent painting, were gaining popularity particularly for home and farm use. Producers were optimistic about the ultimate market potential.

p-Phenetidine — Major producers last week announced a price increase of 5c. per pound on this item. Trade sources indicated that the advance was brought about as a result of gradually accumulating costs of production and handling which could no longer be absorbed.

Phthalic Anhydride—Demand continued to show slight improvement in some areas, but it was still a bit easy for this time of year. January sales volume was reported by some producers as somewhat heavier than that for January, 1956, but the same sources reported that the February figures were off from those for the same month a year ago.

Resorcinol—Trade was lively in some market areas, and heavy new production capacity was under development. Plants with limited capacity were in a sold up position. Manufacture of bonding agents for rubber and of a variety of adhesives accounted for most consumption. Pharmaceuticals were also a market factor. There was avid interest in new market potentialities.

Salicylic Acid—A major producer increased prices 2c. per pound across the board on all grades effective Wednesday, February 27, on spot business and April 1 on contract. All costs have gone up since the last time this acid moved, and other producers were expected to join in the current advance.

New quotations on crude material were 37c. per pound in carlots and 38c. per pound in less carlots, all prices on a delivered basis. On the same basis, technical acid was increased to 39c. per pound in carlots, 43c. per pound in smaller drumlots and 53c. per pound in less drumlots.

Technical acid was packaged in standard 200-pound fiber drums.

The market last week was firm. Volume of sales continued to reflect a normal rate of growth, typical of that observed over the past two years or so. Demand was rather heavy. Manufacture of aspirin accounted for most sales. Numerous and diverse other outlets, none of them very large by itself, added up to a secondary market of substantial dimensions.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 3 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	956,147
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,713,362
Benzol	gals.	3,639,528
Coaltar	gals.	17,889,204
Creosote	gals.	693,978
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,870,854
Pyridine	lbs.	13,880
Toluol	gals.	801,930
Xylol	gals.	231,326

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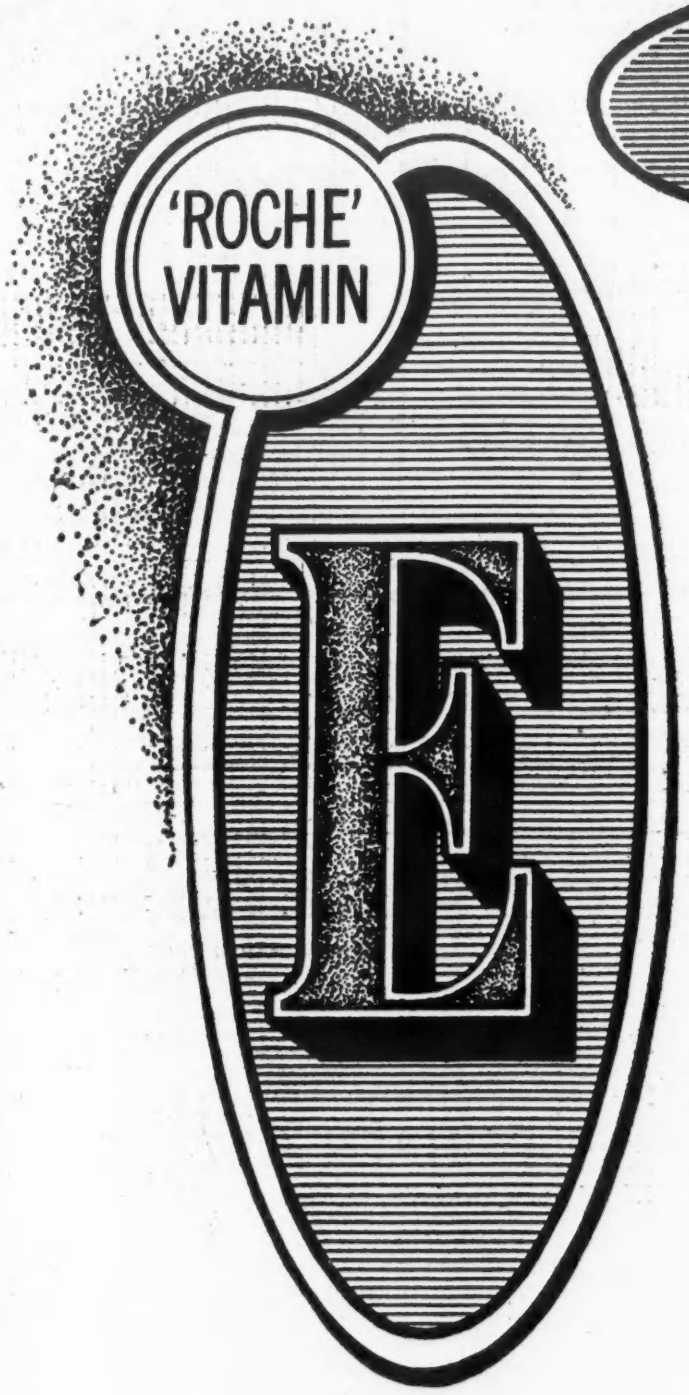

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Practically no measurable loss of vitamin E potency occurs during normal handling. This new Roche development is stabile when stored in customary shipping containers and when processed into pharmaceutical tablets.

● **MIXES WELL—DRY OR IN LIQUIDS**
New Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% 'Roche,' when mixed with dry multivitamin preparations, disperses readily in liquids such as fruit juices, milk and water. The vitamin E potency of these prepared solutions is well maintained.

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'Roche' Dry Vitamin E Acetate Powder 25% contains 250 International Units of vitamin E per gram. Pure *dl*-alpha-tocopheryl acetate, as used in this new Roche product, has been adopted as the International Standard for vitamin E and is also available from Roche.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major producer posted increases on aspirin and a number of salicylates early last week. By Friday, it was evident that major factors in the industry would go along with the advances, which ranged from the 2 cents per pound across the board hike for aspirin to a 10 cent boost for strontium and calcium salicylates. The adjustments closely parallel rises accorded medicinal bromides three weeks ago. Acetophenetidin and phenyl salicylate were up 5 cents while sodium salicylate advanced 4 cents and salicylic acid was increased 2 cents per pound. Advances were to be effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. Salicylamide was reduced by 10 cents per pound effective immediately. The reduction was said to have been made possible by more widespread use of salicylamide in pharmaceutical preparations and increased production effectiveness in 1956.

Pyridoxine hydrochloride was reduced by 8 cents per gram last week. Reductions in the price of B_6 total 27½ cents since May, 1955. It was pointed out that the declines in the price of B_6 are the logical outgrowth of increased production and commercial availability brought about by its more widespread use, at higher dosage levels, in vitamin preparations of all kinds. Clinical investigators have become increasingly aware, it was said, of the vital role pyridoxine may play in vitamin therapy.

Domestic producers reported tartrates moving in routine manner. Consumers did not appear to be stockpiling material as might be expected in view of the Mediterranean situation. Importers faced higher replacement costs abroad during January, it was said. Advances in quotations in France, Italy and Spain were reportedly 2 to 2½ cents higher per pound. Menthol imports in December were 25,364 pounds of natural, 6,930 pounds of synthetic. Camphor, refined, imports in December totaled 20,600 pounds while synthetic camphor imports were 6,600 pounds.

Acetophenetidin—A price increase of 5c. per pound was posted by major producers last week. The increase was slated to be effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. There have been continued reports of strong demands for phenacetin as well as aspirin and other components which go into the manufacture of analgesic and cold preparations. The new price ranged from $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, according to seller and quantity.

Acid Citric—Sales volume of major producers thus far in 1957 was said to have shown a good increase over a comparable period last year. It was said that new end use patterns continue to be developed in industry while the substantial market for citric acid as used traditionally in the food and beverage industries is maintained at high levels. Citric esters were well received and a major producer reported them moving in tankcar volume.

Acid Folic—Lots of a kilogram or more were priced at $1.40 per gram. Supplies were ample at the present time. Trade sources indicated that conditions in this market were not substantially changed from last reports.

Acid Salicylic—An increase of 2c. per pound was announced last week by major producers. As with other salicylates, advances are effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. Increases were attributed to accumulating costs of production. The new price on crystalline USP material will be 50c. per pound while powder will be 7c. higher.

Aspirin—A major producer announced a 2c. per pound across the board increase in the price of acetylsalicylic acid early last week. All reports at the end of the week indicated that major factors in the industry would go along with the advance. The adjustments were said to be necessary due to gradually accumulating costs of production which could no longer be absorbed. Changes were to be effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. Consumer interest has been reported strong during the past few months and the use of aspirin in combination with new drugs was said to have continued to expand during the past year.

Caffeine—Census bureau reports indicate that 53,920 pounds of caffeine were imported from West Germany during December, 1956. Imports were said to have averaged about 50,000 pounds per month last year with the bulk of shipments coming from Germany. Domestic producers stated that a price change was unlikely at this time. Anhydrous caffeine, both natural and synthetic was priced at $3 per pound while hydrous was 20c. less. It was said that import material after payment of duties was on the market at about $2.65 per pound. Duties have been reduced twice and another reduction is slated for the coming summer. Imports last year, according to Census Bureau figures, were well over half a million pounds.

Calcium Salicylate — This item was boosted 10c. per pound last week by major producers. Current price is $2.05 per pound. The advance was in line with increases in the prices of other salicylates which ranged from 2c. to 10c. per pound. Adjustments were necessary due to accumulated costs of production it was said.

Gluconates—Acid and salts were said to be moving in good business volume in the face of consuming demand. Copper gluconate was in moderate demand. Price was $3.15 for a single 250 pound drum and has been unchanged since September of last year. It was noted that amounts of copper metal in this substance are so small in relation to its molecule that it was not likely the price could be effected by recent declines in copper metal and virtually all copper compounds.

Menthyl Salicylate—Prices ranged from $4 to $4.25 per pound. There was no reported change by producers at the close of the week. Supplies were adequate and inquiry was said to be routine. In the face of increases recorded last week for most of the salicylates, it was expected that this item would follow suit.

Piperazines—Best call, according to trade sources, continued to be for piperazine citrate for use in pharmaceutical preparations exhibiting anthelmintic properties. Hundred pound lots were available from a major producer priced at $2.50 per pound. The hexahydrate, same quantity, ranged from $2 to $2.25. The rapid expansion of crude piperazine production facilities during recent years has made this material readily available in carload lots to makers of piperazine salts, it was said.

Pyridoxine — Major producers announced price reductions on pyridoxine hydrochloride last week amounting to 8c. per gram. New price was pegged at 29½c. per gram for 100 grams or more. There was a reduction in February of last year of 8½c. and one the previous year of 11c., making a total of 27½c. per gram since May, 1955. Kilo lots were $295. Increased use of B_6 together with production efficiencies during 1956 were said to be reasons for the price adjustment. Trade sources noted no noticeable import competition in recent months, but it was pointed out that as vitamins become commercially available in larger quantities, there is increased likelihood of competition from foreign sources.

It was said that reductions in the price of B_6 are the logical outgrowth of increased usage of the vitamin, at higher dosage levels, in pharmaceutical preparations of all kinds. These pharmaceutical uses have been stepped up since clinical disclosures in recent years have continued to elaborate and extend the vital role of pyridoxine in vitamin therapy.

Reserpine — Spot prices on reserpine were quoted at $2.40 per gram. The re-

Price Trends

Advanced

Acetophenetidin, 5c. per lb.
Acid acetylsalicylic, 2c. per lb.
Salicylic, 2c. per lb.
Salol, NF, 5c. per lb.
Sodium salicylate, 4c. per lb.
Strontium salicylate, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 8c. per gm.
Salicylamide, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
65.30	65.29	65.27	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

cent reduction follows a series of declines which has brought the alkaloid price down from $8 per gram in the early part of last year. Initial price on reserpine when first offered nearly four years ago, was $30 per gram. The declines have been attributed to better selection of material by purchasing agents and consequently better yields, technological improvements in commercial production of reserpine, and the intensified research efforts of recent years.

Salicylamide — Producers announced a decline on this item last week amounting to 10c. per pound. The new price was quoted at $1.15 per pound. Production efficiency during the past year was said to be responsible for the reduction in price. Price change was to be effective immediately.

Salol—NF material was increased 5c. per pound last week by major producers. The advance was in line wth adjustments made on other salicylates. Advances were said to be the result of gradually accumulating costs of handling and production. It was noted that phenol production during the past year has continued at a steady pace and shows no indication of an increase. A salicylate increase in 1950 coincided with advances in the price of phenol.

Sodium Salicylate—This item was up 4c. per pound last week. Inquiry has continued brisk for salicylates in recent months. Adjustments were said to be necessary since costs of production and handling have been increased and can no longer be absorbed. USP sodium salicylate, under the new schedule will be priced at 78c. per pound.

Strontium Salicylate—NF material was boosted 10c. per pound last week. As with other salicylates changes were to be effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract. New price is $1.85 per pound. A price check on this material shows that it moved from $1.25 per pound in 1949 to $1.65 in 1950. Previous increases have coincided approximately with advances in other salicylates and bromides as was the case this time.

Tartrates—Trade in this market continued in a routine fashion last week. Consumers did not appear to be stockpiling material as trade sources presumed they might, in view of the Mediterranean situation. Tartaric acid and potassium bitartrate were in good demand. Importers of these items faced higher replacement costs abroad during the past month amounting to approximately 2c.-2½c. per pound. Best price on imported cream of tartar was 33½c. while imported tartaric acid was 39c. per pound, ex. warehouse.

Census bureau figures show that imports of tartaric acid totaled 181,107 pounds in December while 8,818 pounds of rochelle salt came into this country. Argols, tartar and wine lees, crude or partly refined, containing less than 90% potassium bitartrate totaled 906,757 pounds. Domestic producers prices were firm in the face of substantial imports it was said.

Botanicals

Dealers reported that they were beginning to contract with consumers for new crop orders of the more popular domestic drug items, among them, wild cherry bark, white pine bark and mandrake root. At the same time inquiry continued to be active for cascara segrada bark and black haw root bark as was the case with digitalis leaves. Gelsemium root was said to be in moderate demand for export while domestic buyers appeared to be content to watch from the sidelines. The market for water soluble gums continued quiet with Karaya No. 1 quoted ranging in price from 48c. to 50c. per pound. The rest of the line, arabic, tragacanth, and locust bean were unchanged from those levels which have previously been reported.

Aletris Root—Price was unchanged from last reports, $1.75 per pound. It was said that inquiry for this item has fallen off considerably in the past few years. Supplies were ample to care for the moderate needs which prevail.

Gelsemium Root—Dealers reported interest as being good in material for export to consumers abroad. Domestic sales were steady at a low level. Price was unchanged and quoted at 26c. per pound. Stocks on hand were ample for the modest needs which are prevalent in this market at the present time.

Gums—Dealers reported no changes in this market. Prices were substantially unchanged from those levels which have been established in the trade for the past few weeks. Karaya No. 1 was quoted ranging in price from 48c. to 50c. per pound. Locust bean was 50c. while arabic ranged from 21c. to 23c. per pound. Tragacanth was pegged at the high levels which have prevailed for several weeks. Price was $4.50 to $4.70 per pound.

Elm Bark—Grinding was priced at 30c. per pound while powder was 45c. and select 75c. Needs were steady with low volume sales recorded by dealers in the trade. The market was said to have been depleted somewhat from what it has been in the past. Stocks are ample at the present time, it was said.

Mandrake Root — Trade sources reported a quickening of interest from consumers for new crop material on contract basis. Price was established at 55c. per pound and immediate needs in the trade were substantial it was said.

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Data Offered

Drum Parts, Inc., 10311 Meech avenue, Cleveland 5, Ohio, has published a fourteen-page illustrated brochure on its line of **drum rings.** Included is information on bolted-type plain lug rings, spin seal rings, weld nut rings, overlapping rings, lever bolt rings, miscellaneous rings and accessories. Also contained in the booklet is data on the company's closing tool and plain lever ring as well as shipping information.

Sutton Laboratories, Inc., 459 East First avenue, Roselle, N. J., is offering a four-page **fact sheet on allantoin.** In addition to general information on the chemical, including its applications and action, the bulletin gives physical and chemical properties of allantoin and also contains a section on clinical and medical evidence.

"Lubrol WX," a non-ionic surface-active agent, is detailed in a new technical bulletin (No. 133) which is available free of charge from Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I.

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick street, New York 14, N. Y. has gathered into a thirty-six-page booklet a series of articles, **"The Changing World of Food,"** which it ran in its external house organ in 1955 and 1956. Divided into eleven parts, the collected reprints make a brief but comprehensive survey of some of the newer aspects of the food industry, and tell the part played by flavors and seasonings in the total picture.

To introduce its expanded line of **"Placco" plant maintenance materials,** the coatings and adhesives department of Borden Company's chemical division, Middlesex, N. J., is offering a descriptive folder to plant engineers and maintenance men.

"Moly-Sulfide as a Filler" is the title of a new four-page bulletin (Lu-12) issued by Climax Molybdenum Company, Department L, 500 Fifth avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

Soap, Detergent Sales Boomed to Record in '56

Americans purchased more soaps and detergents during 1956 than in any other year of record, according to the sales census conducted by the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers.

Seventy-five manufacturers, representing a high percentage of the industry volume, reported total tonnage sales of soap and synthetic detergents in 1956 amounting to 3,975,439,000 pounds, an 8.4 percent increase over 1955.

The figure also exceeded any previous year for which records are available. Dollar sales for 1956 totalled $913,532,000 up to 6.1 percent over 1955.

Sales of synthetic detergents, solid and liquid, now 67.7 percent of the market, reached a new high with a tonnage of 2,690,327,000 pounds, 16 percent above 1955. Dollar sales amounted to $597,441,000 up 10.4 percent over 1955.

The rapid rise of liquid synthetic detergents continues. 1956 sales of 259,656,000 pounds was 69.7 percent above 1955 with a dollar value of $102,969,000 up 41.9 percent over 1955.

Soap sales, solids and liquids for 1956 were reported at 1,285,112,000 pounds, off 4.8 percent from 1955. Dollarwise these sales in 1956 totalled $316,091,000 as compared to $320,068,000 in 1955, a decline of 1.2 percent.

Parke, Davis Develops Item For Treatment of Epilepsy

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has announced a new anticonvulsant for treatment of patients with certain types of epilepsy.

The drug, "Celotin," has been found to be effective in treatment of psychomotor seizures, the announcement said. Celotin also has proved effective in reducing frequency of seizures among patients whose petit mal attacks were not controlled by other medications, it was said.

DDS Makes

—Continued from page 5

epoxy resins is the third distinct application in the chemical's history. Diaminodiphenylsulfone was first synthesized by German scientists in 1908 in the course of research on new dyes. The compound lay dormant until 1937 when interest was revived as a result of work on the related sulfa drugs. In 1940, there were preliminary reports of its possibility as a drug for treatment of tuberculosis.

With the advent of streptomycin for treatment of tuberculosis, interest in DDS as a drug for the disease waned. Work continued, however, on the use of DDS for treating leprosy, a disease caused by organisms similar to the tubercle bacilli. Sulfone therapy is still the treatment of choice for leprosy.

It is a long jump from leprosy to laminites, Merck said, but added that it is finding that its early experience with DDS as a drug is paying off. A number of other hardening agents now used with epoxy resins present handling problems because of their volatility, toxicity and irritation. Tolerance studies conducted on DDS as a drug indicate that it reduces these hazards to health, Merck explained.

Metro Changes Name to Hoechst

Metro Dyestuff Corporation, West Warwick, R.I., has changed its name to Hoechst Chemical Corporation. The change was made in order to give recognition to its broadened scope of activities and affiliation with Farbwerke Hoechst AG, Frankfurt (Main) West Germany.

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ANILINE DYES—52 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
26 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
49 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—120 bgs, J W Fourchtein, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY—20 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
OXIDE—90 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Hamburg
ARGOL—500 bgs, Tartaric Rau Materials, Buenos Aires
ARSENIC, CRUDE—77 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—139 bls, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
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72 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—66 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
3 cs, George Lueders & Co, Bangkok
4 cs, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—4 hf cs, Messina
BONEMEAL—654 bgs, E J Lang, Rotterdam
CALCIUM FORMATE—1 bg, Havre
TUNGSTATE—14 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—25 cs, Henley & Co, Bremen
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
SEED—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—390 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
CASEIN—900 bgs, Carlos A Sayous, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—40 tons, Jacques Missir, Cochin
160 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore
100 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mangalore
CASTOR BEANS—1,667 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
8,333 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
208 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
281 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
85 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
172 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
90 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CINNAMONBARK OIL—1 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
25 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
75 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
11 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
27 dms, Givaudan Corp, Singapore
CLAY, BURNT—200 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool
CLOVESTEM OIL—1 dm, Zanzibar
CLOVE—150 bls, National City Bank, Zanzibar
400 bls, Zanzibar
50 bgs, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—71 bbls, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
16 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
COBALT POWDER—20 cs, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—700 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
HYDROGENATED—23 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—418 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
35 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Singapore
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Singapore
350 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—620 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—700 seroons, Puerto Plata
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—201,902 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
172,872 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
109,330 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Point Fortin
107,521 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
65,928 bbls, Hess Inc Punta Cardon
107,707 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GALLNUTS—326 bgs, Iskenderun
GELATIN—80 dms, B Young & Co, London
60 bgs, B Young & Co, London
100 bgs, Rotterdam
GERMANIUM OXIDE—54 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GINGER—80 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Cochin
160 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
640 bgs, Cochin
480 bgs, Alleppey
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—1,200 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
1,250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—220 bgs Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
200 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
1,718 bgs, J P Morgan Co, Bombay
HAARLEM OIL—5 cs, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
HYDROXYQUINOLINE—10 dms, Polychemical Lab, Hamburg
KARAYA GUM—60 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
122 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
246 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
368 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
LACTOSE—23 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—12 hf cs, Givaudan Corp, Messina
2 hf cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
18 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
104 dms, Cochin
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Genoa
800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
348 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—42 cs, R J Spitz, Singapore
32 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
14 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
MAGNESITE—800 bgs, Cochin
CAUSTIC—2 bgs, Transamerican Mercantile Corp, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—10 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANDELIC ACID—7 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
MARJORAM—437 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Hamburg
MERCURY—53 flks, Vera Cruz
MINERAL OIL—400 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—22 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
64 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Hamburg
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, Atlantic Chemical Manufacturing Corp, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—64 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Singapore
48 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
46 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
53 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—1 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—410 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
75 dms, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—300 tons, Ango, Ango
PAPAIN—63 chts, Meer Corp, Colombo
23 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
56 hf chts, Meer Corp, Colombo
27 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
PAPAYA LEAVES—20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Elton Trading Co, Singapore
60 dms, Ungerer & Co, Singapore
10 dms, Agriscent Corp, Penang
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
29 dms, Kane Import Corp, Penang
5 dms, Noville Essential Oil Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,457 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
900 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
PEPPER BLACK—400 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
640 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
640 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
3,908 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Singapore
160 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
720 bgs, Cochin
1,360 bgs, Alleppey
RED—100 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
30 bgs, Griffith Lab, Kobe
40 bgs, Imco Trading Co, Kobe
267 bgs, Van Norden & Co, Mombasa
50 bgs, V A Cordovi, Vera Cruz
PETITGRAIN OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—330,349 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
265,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
101,954 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Neiman Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Food & Chemical Equipment Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Bremen
8-m-PHOSPHATE—113 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
SILICATE—407 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—146 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,011 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
21 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—3 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
RAPESEED—330 bgs, Wagner Bros, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Callos Grain Co, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—134 bgs, American Key Products, Bremen
160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
SACCHARIN, SODIUM POWDER—20 dms, H A Gogarty, Havana
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
SAPONIN—19 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—9 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, Maclac Co, Bangkok
750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
750 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Bangkok
SENNA CONCENTRATE—5 cs, Southampton
LEAVES—300 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED—1,787 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—1 ck, Havre
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—129 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SPERM OIL—280 tons, Pisco
STANNIC SULFIDE—4 kgs, City Chemical Corp, London
STARCH—500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—38 cks, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TANNING EXTRACT—24 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
TAPIOCA—440 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
FLOUR—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Henrique Lage
1,500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
8,830 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
2,915 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
4,408 bgs, Bangkok
p-THIOCRESOL—1 cs, P H Petry, Liverpool
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—6 dms, Express Forwarding Co, Bremen
TUNG OIL—96 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
300 tons, Buenos Aires
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—31 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
WATTLE EXERACT—1,014 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—111 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
WAX—18 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

CASEIN—150 bgs, to order, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—223 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Hamburg
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—270 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—108 dms, Malaga Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Citizens National Trust and Savings Bank, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—521 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED OIL—10 cs, Sona Food Products Co, Kobe

Philadelphia

BONEMEAL—6,114 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
FLUORSPAR—3,596 tons, Tampico
FUEL OIL—116,526 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Aruba
110,679 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM—6,821 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LICORICE ROOT—2,297 bls, Izmir
MOLASSES—3,878 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Rouen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—596,456 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
340,462 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,746 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
237,346 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
103,895 bbls, The Texas Co, Punta Cardon

San Francisco

ASCORBIC ACID—10 cs, Upjohn Co, Sydney
BARIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Enco Chemical Corp, Amsterdam
BEEF EXTRACT—150 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—50,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CARDAMOM—10 cs, H M Newhall & Co, Mangalore
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc., Legaspi
1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cagayan
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
3,000 bgs, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONE—57 cs, Wells Fargo Bank, Genoa
DEXTRIN—100 bls, H B Fuller Co, Amsterdam
300 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—125 cs, Ajinomoto N Y Co, Yokohama
NUTMEGS—35 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—130,456 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
16,261 tons, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
SAGO FLOUR—60 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
UREA—10,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam

Bids Wanted

Ammonium dichromate, 700 lbs., inv. 24279, Mar. 8, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D.C.

Calcium chloride, 55,506 lbs. anhyd., inv. 1423, Mar. 8, Navy Purchasing Office, "D" Bldg., 4th & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Drugs, 1,584 bxs. of 12 cortisone acetate ophthalmic ointment, 1.5%, ⅛ oz., 18,576 1-oz. tubes zinc oxide ointment, USP, 4,248 1-lb. jars zinc oxide ointment, 1,920 1-lb. jars wool fat, USP, 187,488 1-oz. tubes tetracaine ointment, 0.5%, 9,864 bxs. of 12 bacitracin ointment, USP, 500 units per gram, ½-oz., 1,440 bxs. of 12 bacitracin ophthalmic ointment, ⅛-oz., inv. 21, Mar. 6, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Ethyl acetate, 106 gals., inv. 24191, Mar. 6, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D.C.

Iron oxide, 265,000 lbs., black, precip., for use in the formulation of printing inks, Sch. 4-PB, Mar. 12, Treasury Dept., Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Isopropyl alcohol, 2,100 lbs., inv. 24287, Mar. 6, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D.C.

Lead, 100,000 lbs., grade A, inv. 24329, Mar. 6, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D.C.

Nitric acid, 90,000 lbs., red, fuming, inv. 177, Mar. 11, Commanding Officer, White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mex.

Paint, 5,312 gals., interior, inv. 1631, small business only, Mar. 12, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metaphosphate, 1,850 100-lb. bgs., inv. S 163, Mar. 6, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.

Streptomycin sulfate, 578,400 bots., USP, 1 gm. potency 48 months, inv. 23, Mar. 6, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Molasses from Australia Seen Not Available to US

Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week that it is unlikely United States firms will be able to obtain molasses for feed or industrial purposes from Australia in the near future.

For a number of years export of molasses from Australia other than molasses for medical purposes was prohibited to all destinations except New Zealand and a number of nearby Pacific Islands.

However, with the expansion of the sugar growing industry after 1952, the output of molasses increased and restrictions were relaxed during 1954, 1955 and 1956.

At present the consumption of molasses in Australia is keeping pace with increases in molasses production. In order to safeguard supplies for the Australian market, last December the Department of Primary Industry, the controlling authority, advised that all applications for the export of molasses are to be referred to it for consideration.

An exception to this regulation is the export of molasses to New Zealand and certain Pacific Islands and medicinal molasses packed in containers of not more than two pounds net weight. Exports to New Zealand and specified Pacific Islands must not exceed the normal exports and must be for consumption on the island to which consigned.

About 55 percent of the Australian molasses production is sold to the distilleries, about 25 percent is used for fertilizer on cane fields, 15 percent is sold for livestock feeding and the remaining 5 percent is burnt in mill furnaces or runs to waste.

The sugar industry likely will remain stabilized at its present level for sometime. Accordingly, Australian future increased requirements may have to be imported from either Indonesia and Mauritius. Australia already obtains small supplies from these countries and Fiji.

Perkin-Elmer Corp. Buys Process Analyzer Rights

Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Norwalk, Conn., has purchased from Kaye Development Company, a majority-owned subsidiary of Baird-Atomic Instruments, Inc., the rights, development and inventory of the "Spectrostat" and "Trichrometer" process analyzers.

Morton Kaye, founder of the company, has also joined Perkin-Elmer as a member of its instrument division engineering department.

The "Spectrostat" analyzer provides an optical observation in the visible and ultraviolet regions of the spectrum for the analysis of process streams. It has potential applications in the petroleum, food and chemical processing industries. The "Trichrometer" analyzer is a secondary standard instrument for the absolute measurement of color in process streams.

Cyanamid Unit

—*Continued from page 3*

gas and nitrogen, a by-product of oxygen extraction for steel making.

Frank S. Washburn, president of North American Cyanamid, indicated that the plant will place Cyanamid in a better position to supply agricultural and industrial needs for nitrogen in Canada and the northeastern United States. He added, "Canada has a vast potential need for urea. This plant will help move Canada toward self-sufficiency in raw materials for the chemical, plastics and fertilizer industries."

Referring to the fact that this is American Cyanamid's fiftieth anniversary year, Mr. Washburn pointed out that the company's first plant was built fifty years ago at Niagara Falls, Ont., to produce the first commercial nitrogen fertilizer in North America. "In our fiftieth year, we are again initiating in Canada a most significant development in nitrogen production," he said.

The urea plant is but one of several projects which comprise the company's current $150 million expansion program. Also in Canada, the company is spending several million dollars to improve facilities and increase production at is limestone quarry at Ingersoll, Ont. At its Welland Plant, Port Robinson, Ont., a plant to manufacture xanthates, and facilities for making amino triazole, the new weed killer and defoliant, are nearing completion.

In the United States, a plant with an annual capacity of 200,00 tons of triple superphosphate will be completed this year at Brewster, Fla. The company will also start construction of an acrylic fiber plant at Pensacola, Fla., and a flakeboard plant at Farmville, N. C.

IMC AREA SALES MANAGER: Thomas A. Bruns, appointed area sales manager for the phosphate minerals division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Snell Names Ringheim To Research Position

Richard S. Ringheim has been appointed by Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, as its director of marketing and economic research. In his new position Mr. Ringheim's duties will include organizing and writing major market and technical surveys for the chemical and related industries.

Before joining Snell, Mr. Ringheim was associated with the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation as a senior market analysit, and as a chemical markets editor with *Chemical Week*. He was also associated with the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical and U. S. Rubber Company in market research, and with California Institute of Technology in technical report writing.

Millmaster to Sell Lever Glycerine

The industrial chemical sales department of Lever Brothers Company, New York, has named Millmaster Chemical Corporation, 295 Madison avenue, New York, as a representative for the sale of Lever Brothers' glycerine in the New York-New Jersey area.

Neomycin Sulfate Rules Are Altered by the FDA

Neomycin sulfate preparations and tuaminoheptane sulfate (2-aminoheptane sulfate) preparations are to be removed from the prescription-only list and permitted to be sold over the counter under amendments to regulations now under consideration by the Food and Drug Administration. The agency has invited comments on the proposals by March 15.

Among the conditions to be imposed on neomycin sulfate preparations offered for over-the-counter sale are the following:

- The preparation is prepared with appropriate amounts of a suitable local anesthetic and with or without other drugs is a dosage form suitable for oral use in self-medication as a troche.
- The neomycin sulfate content does not exceed the equivalent of 5 milligrams of standard neomycin base per troche.
- The preparation is labeled with adequate directions for use in minor conditions in which it may be safely used without medical supervision; such doses not to exceed 5 milligrams of neomycin every three hours for not more than two days.
- Over-the-counter sale of tuaminoheptane sulfate is to be limited to preparations in an aqueous vehicle suitable for administration as nose drops and packaged in a container delivering not more than 0.1 milliliter of the preparation per drop.
- The labeling must carry recommended doses for adults and children and warnings against exceeding the recommended amounts or use by persons with certain glandular or heart diseases.

Allied-Kennecott

—Continued from page 3

the new company's plant, and a decision will be made shortly.

The board of directors of Allied-Kennecott is composed of Charles R. Cox, president of Kennecott Copper; William L. Walsh, assistant to the president of Kennecott; Frank W. Chambers, Kennecott's director of engineering; Carlton Bates, vice-president of Allied Chemical; I. H. Munro, president of Allied Chemical's Solvay Process Division, and C. P. Hackett, director of development for Solvay.

Until a titanium producing plant is put into operation, the company's interim office will be located in Solvay, N. Y., with Raymond Largent, vice-president and project manager in charge. Mr. Largent has been Chief Engineer of Allied's Solvay Process Division since 1953.

Harold J. Meyers, the new corporation's treasurer and comptroller, will also make his headquarters in Solvay, N. Y. Mr. Meyers has been assistant auditor of Allied's Nitrogen Division for the past four years.

Allied's continuous process for making titanium sponge will be used as well as their method for manufacturing titianium tetrachloride by using titanium slag as the raw material. Technics for melting and fabricating titanium into sheet, rod, and tubing, developed by Chase Brass & Copper Company, a Kennecott subsidiary, will be utilized.

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Henry is very much of a family man, with a son, two daughters, and two grandchildren. He is an enthusiastic sports fan . . . baseball, indoor polo, basketball and bowling.

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• OILS •

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The mark left by the end of the dock strike is still to be seen on the face of this market. Little movement of any sort is reported, dealers here acknowledged, and though inquiries related to the pending seasonal period are arriving, even these are behind schedule in both timing and quantity. Most dealers have concluded that the present situation was brought about by the market being well supplied and demand being low at the time the dock strike took place. Thus, though sellers attempted to make the most of the strike, they were in no position to shift the position of the basic market. When the end of the strike came, stuffs had piled up outside spot in anticipation of a hungry market; just the reverse was the actual case.

The market's present position appears to be enough material to supply most demand and all too little demand. In some areas, i.e., the citrus oils, nothing much has changed and demand has continued virtually on a level with supply, but in most other areas, the story is one of ease. As of yet, no great price revisions have been brought about and listings have remained pretty much stationary. However, any prolonging of the present lull might have a negative effect upon quotes.

In the seeds and spices market, fennel seed, mace, East Indian nutmeg and cinnamon showed soft tones while cassia and cuminseed moved toward firmer positions on spot. The position of nutmeg softened in the listing of reconditioned East Indian material last week. However the spot position, on the whole, has been one of easing prices. This is attributed by most dealers to buyers resistance rather than a surplus of material. The tight supply position continued unabated. However, prices had risen to such a height, one dealer said, that little if any material was moving. Present prices are considered more reasonable and should offer a steadier spot scene, it was said. Mace declined across the board in its Siauw material listing, it was noted.

A total of 310,303 pounds of aromatic oils were used to perfume cosmetic products packaging in aerosols in 1955 according to a recent report. The uses are: room deodorants, 83,437 pounds; hair lacquers, 140,438 pounds; personal products including shampoos, lotions, sun tan preparations, etc. 45,553 pounds, shaving lather, 40,875 pounds, medicinal and pharmaceuticals accounted for 2,513 pounds and insecticides 77,100 pounds, about 229,379 pounds consisting of varieties of the finer perfume oils.

An advance report by the Bureau of Census on the sales of cosmetics noted that the total value of all shipments for 1954 was $744,481,000. The number of establishments concerned in the report was 710. In 1947, the last year the census was taken, shipments of toilet preparations by manufacturers, including interplant transfers was $463,544,000. The total value of shipments of essential oils was $25,911,000 in 1954. In 1947, it was $27,314,000. The total value of all shipments of flavoring products in 1954 was $446,000,000 Flavoring extracts, emulsions and other liquid flavors accounted for $65,000,000; beverage bases, $38,000,000; other flavoring agents except chocolate, $159,000,000 of which 67,000,000 was accounted for by flavoring syrups.

Price Trends

Advanced

Methyl salicylate, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
145.39	145.40	138.25	135.36

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Demand for bergamot is reported as rather sluggish. Spot prices are firmly maintained at previous levels reflecting the current replacement price named by the Consortium in Italy. No immediate variation in this situation is anticipated, dealers here said.

Bois de Rose—Dealers here reported little movement in this market with prices remaining soft in tone and shipments continuing relatively limited. The entire South American oil market, for the most part, remains in a lackadaisical state, with dealers' interest at ebb tide and little hope of revival in the immediate future. Supplies appear sufficient for any needs or demand that might arise, spot dealers noted.

Citronella—Dealers here reported last week that this material continued soft in tone on the spot scene. Causes behind the continued weakness of citronella are primarily those of overproduction and resultant oversupply. The position of citronella hasn't varied much since the beginning of the production period. Early reports of a good crop and heavy production out of Formosa eased a market that was already in a not overly strong position. Briefly, immediately following the Middle Eastern crisis and its resultant blocking of shipping movement, there was a stiffening of position and in one instance, price advance, but the situation was at best temporary and the advance soon collapsed. At present, the best to be hoped for is a steadying of position. Authorities and growers at source, cognizant of the present market condition, are working at control of production. This past year's crop was already short of the production mark reached a year ago as a result of this consideration. More work in this direction should aid the market further.

Lemongrass—Dealers here reported a continued soft tone in this market though material stocd at its recently reduced quote of $1.55 per pound. Previously it had been listing at $1.65 per pound. Future positions reflected the present easy situation through declining listings, it was said. The July/August futures quote was reported at 10c. less than previously quoted. Demand, however, it was said, has remained at a fair level.

Lime—Dealers reported that this market continued firm last week, a welcome sight in view of the flabby state of most of the other essential oil positions. Small lots of distilled lime oil are commanding full asking price, it was said. The output of Mexican lime oil from the last corp has

Annual Spice Imports: 1949 to 1956

The following figures include total annual imports for 1954, 1955, 1956 with a computed average for the 1949-1953 period. Of special interest are the fluctuations that have taken place in imports as the result of weak interest during the preceding year, i.e., pepper. Official Import Figures in pounds (000) omitted.

	1949-1953 Average	1954	1955	1956
Black Pepper	27,423	35,550	32,541	36,506
White Pepper	1,229	2,388	2,744	3,138
Paprika	7,530	7,866	9,280	9,995
Celery	1,821	1,353	1,803	1,576
Ceylon Cinnamon	813	1,356	828	1,000
Caraway	5,552	6,161	7,182	6,844
Cardamoms	182	163	175	190
Capsicums	2,177	2,813	2,777	1,512
Cassia	10,346	10,313	11,990	10,938
Cloves	2,588	3,874	1,937	2,621
Ginger	3,778	2,580	2,474	3,596
Nutmegs	4,915	5,303	5,194	6,212
Mace	642	672	618	594
Pimento	1,710	1,915	1,087	1,489
Sage	1,039	1,432	1,893	1,650

Essential Oils

been long sold out and new-crop shipments will not be available until May/June. The other cirtus oils appear to also remain strong an spot. Lemon oil is firm and in good demand and the tightness in California orange is serving to have a strengthening influence over the general position in orange oil.

Peppermint — A recent report by the Department of Agriculture has placed a value of $12,466,000 on the 1956 peppermint crop. The value of the spearmint crop was placed at $2,844,000.

Aromatic Chemicals

Matters in this market continue to look brighter, though the slowness in development of the present season offers a muted question of just how strong the season will be. However, inquiries have continued to grow and flavoring and other seasonal needs are expected to at least reach beyond the levels of last year. Prices, in some instances have retrogressed as the result of source material ground losses in the basic market. Latest of these was citronellol and geranyl acetate. Source materials for these aromatic chemicals have bee nsoft in tone for some time, it was noted.

Methyl Salicylate—Producers advanced the price of this material last week, dealers here reported. The current listing, 62c. per pound for USP material in cans, 500 pound lots, is 3c. higher than previously quoted on spot. The advance is attributed to rising costs in production and shipping, it was noted. This is the first advance for this material in some time, dealers said.

Seeds and Spices

One dealer reported that in four days of last week, the market lost about 3¼c. per pound. Spot lost to a greater extent due to the fact that an end of the dockstrike was expected from day to day. Yet although actual work has only been resumed a few days, buyers for the most part were able to get along on what they had on hand. A factor of importance is that the market, now that the strike is over, has come under the influence of March shipments, which are said to be heavier than anticipated.

Abroad, India gave way rather reluctantly, and in view of the extreme caution with which dealers here proceeded, not much has been booked for shipment. Singapore eased in sympathy with other markets but not enough to produce significant business.

Caught somewhat off balance, the market found it very difficult to adjust itself. The daily small losses were not sufficient to encourage shortsales, especially since the market is moving so close to what even the pessimists consider a bottom. On the other hand, those who had taken a rosier view of the market have reali d that they should have waited a bit longer and do not feel ready yet to average down their cost by taking advantage of the present selling pressure. Considering that the ocean freight alone today for pepper is almost 4½c. per pound, the price of pepper does not appear high and if this long weekend should result in still lower prices, these may well appear attractive enough to induce buyers to cover more than their immediate requirements, something which they have been hesitating to do for some time.

Gingers—One dealer on spot noted last week that the first shipments of newcrop Jamaica ginger are on their way to the United States. Prices have eased at source, it was said, now that actuals are on hand. It will take a little time for the market to find its true level, the dealer suggested, because of some scarcity here on spot. Cochin ginger arrivals are said to be pressing on the dock; however, the shipping season is drawing to a close. African and Nigerian are tight, it was said, and the newcrop is only available at full levels.

Pepper—Following the settlement of the dock strike, the spot market dropped abruptly. Demand remained slow; shipment levels eased somewhat as well, due to the lapse in buying interest. However, the decline abroad was a very orderly one. Fractions were shaded from asking levels, only under duress. Basically no new trend has developed, but the market is once again confronted with the problem of absorbing a share of India's crop without the artificial stimulation of a strike.

Vanilla Beans—No new developments have been reported in the vanilla bean market, dealers here reported last week. The sudden flurry of price advances in Madagascar and Bourbon materials seem to have abated for the time with no sign of any immediate continuance. This material, as most others in this market, appear to have been affected by the close of the dock strike. In nearly every instance a period of slackness has appeared. As to the length of this hiatus and to just what mark it will make on this and the rest of the market, there is no way of telling right now and dealers will have to wait for the next few weeks to find a more definitive picture of the future.

T. M. Duche Is Celebrating One Hundredth Anniversary

T. M. Duche & Sons, Inc., New York, is currently celebrating its 100th anniversary. The firm was founded in 1857 by Tristan-Mathieu Duche in England, following his exile there due to seizure of power in France by Napoleon III.

A New York branch was opened in 1879, and edibles such as shelled nuts, gum arabic, cherries, agar and coconut were imported for consumption by confectioners, bakers, supply houses, salters and grocers.

In recent years, the company has added a number of products to its line including locust bean gum, algin and its derivatives, and pectin, and materials are sold to pharmaceutical houses, stabilizing manufacturers, lithographers, breweries and producers of dairy products.

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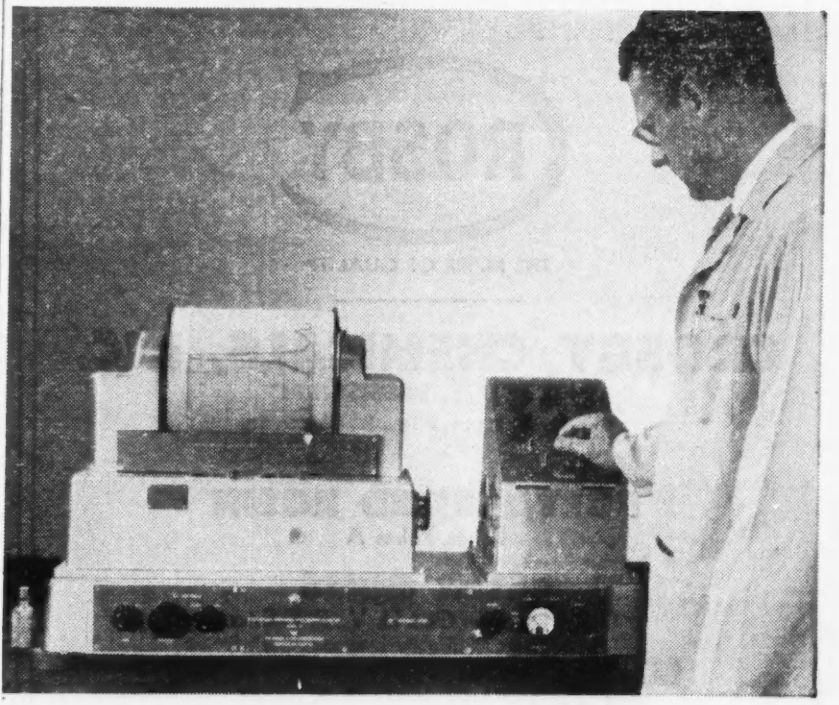

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Coatings Materials

A number of copal and dammar gums were lowered in price last week when dealers received word that supply levels at the source had been built back to normal and that sellers there were accordingly in a position to reduce asking prices. The changes affect most of the gums that were increased two weeks ago in response to a lack of firm offerings at the source. However, quotations are still higher than they had been before the advances were posted owing to an increase in freight rates, which has been tacked onto selling prices. The extent of last week's reductions ranged as follows:—Copal, Manila C, 1¼ cents per pound; DBB, 1 cent per pound; Philippine pale chips and sorts, 1 cent per pound; nubs, ¾ cents per pound; Dammar, East India batu bold, 2¼ cents per pound; black, unscraped, ¾ cents per pound; Siam, 1½ cents per pound, and Singapore No. 1, ¾ cents per pound. Other copal and dammar gums were unaffected.

In data released last week by the Department of Commerce, output of chrome green in December was reported at 486 short tons. Production of other chrome colors consisted of 373 tons of chrome oxide green, 2,299 tons of yellow and orange, 561 tons of molybdate chrome orange, and 775 tons of zinc yellow. A few of these colors showed a sharp divergence from the production level of the previous month, but producers attached scant significance to this, pointing out that the changes were generally a result of seasonal inventory adjustments. A comparison of November and December production is reported below under "Prime Pigments."

Production of synthetic resins, as reported last week by the Tariff Commission, was generally lower in November, although vinyls were a notable exception. The latter increased from 65,900,008 pounds in November to 67,870,216 pounds in December. Coumerone-Indene and petroleum co-polymer resins declined from 21,269,343 pounds in November to 17,651,512 pounds in December. Production of laminating resins in November was 10,026,826 pounds, decreasing to 7,275,597 pounds the following month. Sales figures released by the Tariff Commission showed a mixed pattern. While production of vinyls was increasing in preparation for the first quarter sales season, sales declined seasonally from 65,934,215 pounds in November to 60,73,819 pounds in December.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Gum, copal, Manila C, 1¼c. per lb.
DBB, 1c. per lb.
MA, 1¾c. per lb.
Philippine, pale chips, 1c. per lb.
nubs, ¾c. per lb.
sorts, 1c. per lb.
Dammar, East India, batu, bold, 2¼c. per lb.
black, unscraped, ¾c. per lb.
Siam, 1½c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
100.77	100.77	100.79	100.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) in December was 486 short tons, according to a report of the Department of Commerce. Production during the previous month was somewhat lower at 462 short tons. Chrome oxide green production in November amounted to 373 short tons, declining sharply from the prior month's output of 755 tons. Output of chrome yellow and orange was 2,299 short tons—about the same as in the previous month. Molybdate chrome orange production totaled 561 short tons, as against 544 short tons in November. Zinc yellow (zinc chromate) output in December was 775 short tons, as compared with 614 the month before.

Copper Oxide—Current comments on the copper market reveal differing opinions, in contrast to the near unanimity of observers a few weeks back. Some believe that the latest reduction has brought the price to a realistic level, but others are concerned with the high supply level and feel that a further price decline is in order unless production is cut back. The last slash in the price of copper was followed by a 1½c. per pound decline in the pigments. The revised listing makes black oxide 50c. per pound for quantities of 100 to 1,999 pounds, 49c. for 2,000 pounds to minimum truckload, and 48c. per pound for truckloads, U. S. Navy Type 1 red oxide is 61c. per pound in lots up to 5,000 pounds, 60c. per pound in lots up to 39,900 pounds, and 59c. in larger quantities. Comparable prices of Type II are 59c., 58c., and 57c., respectively.

Titanium Dioxide—All major producers have matched the recently announced 1c. per pound advance in this material. The effective date of the advance was February 25. However customers who submitted orders before that date will be receiving material through March at the old quotations. The new listings are as follows:—anatase, carloads, 25½c. per pound; less than carload to five tons, 26c. per pound; less than five tons, 26½c. per pound; rutile, carloads, 27½c. per pound; less than carload to five tons, 28c. per pound; less than five tons, 28½c. per pound.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for December and list November's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production	November†	December†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	10,026,826	7,275,597
Adhesive resins	4,416,170	3,758,620
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,615,877	2,193,948
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	11,498,944	9,496,193
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	3,913,653	3,148,210
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,087,372	6,877,773
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	65,900,088	67,870,216
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	24,071,037	20,027,028
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	6,850,972	5,607,555
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	308,670	239,438
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	973,145	898,026
Rosin modification for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterfied with glycerol).	1,016,288	905,073
Esterfied with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.)	1,344,187	1,166,327
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,239,470	1,646,907
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids.	2,943,567	2,617,887
All other modifications	3,523,092	4,009,935
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	21,269,343	17,651,512
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin, acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	1,335,371	1,063,098

† Partly estimated.
* Revised.

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—Quotations were reported steady and unchanged last week against seasonably moderate consuming interest. The market has recovered well from the December lull, producers reported.

Citrates—Listings held firm and unchanged during the week.

Phthalates—Dioctyl phthalate is quoted at 28c. per pound, tankcars, but the price is unsteady, being subject to considerable variation. Much of the trading in this plasticizer is subject to individual negotiation, with the price depending on quantity, quality and current market factors. Diethyl and dimethyl phthalate are a bit stronger than dioctyl, but still the competitive nature of the market makes listings unstable.

Tricresyl Phosphate—The recent 2c. per pound reduction has contributed some strength to the market. However it is still too early to tell whether the new price will regain for the material its former level of consumption. During the past year production had been sizably

Coatings Materials

though gradually reduced because of a falling off in demand.

Natural Resins

Gum—A broad line of copal and dammar gums was lowered in price last week in response to reports that supply levels at the source had improved, with sellers there in a position to reduce asking prices. These changes have just about cancelled the advances of two weeks ago, though prices are still fractionally higher than previously as a result of an increase in freight rates that has been tacked onto selling prices. The extent of last week's reductions ranged as follows:—Copal, Manila C, 1¼c. per pound; DBB, 1c. per pound; Philippine pale chips and sorts, 1c. per pound; nubs, ¾c. per pound; Dammar, East India batu bold, 2¼c. per pound; black, unscraped, ¾c. per pound; Siam, 1½c. per pound, and Singapore No. 1, ¾c. per pound. Other copal and dammar gums were unaffected.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—The level of shipments in January was in keeping with industry expectations. Markets for asbestos textiles and cement products were seasonably slow. The latter is expected to be generally quieter this year because of a decline in residential construction, which is reducing the sales volume of asbestos sidings products. Demand for asbestos paper is normal for this time of the year and should just about match productive capacity during the remainder of the year, producers believe. The replacement market for asbestos brake lining is continually improving as the volume of automobiles in use increases. However, the outlook in the equipment market is not spectacular, and may turn out to be poor if the credit pinch cuts down installment buying.

Miscellaneous

Cobalt Driers—As mentioned here last week, quotations of this line of materials have been cut sharply to reflect the drastic reduction in the price of the metal. Under the new schedule, fused eight percent cobalt linoleate is 7¾c. per pound lower at 68c. per pound, while six percent linoleate is 6¼c. lower at 54¾c. per pound. Naphthenate, resinate and tallate were each reduced 1¾c. per pound to 46½c. per pound, 28c. per pound and 42c. per pound, respectively.

Dried Blood, Soluble—Reports from Chicago indicate moderate buying interest with quotations unchanged from prior levels. Carload prices are 14c. per pound for grade H, and 13c. for grades M and W. Small carloads (40,000 pounds) are 1c. per pound higher, and truckloads are 2c. per pound higher. Bag lots sell at 17½c. per pound for H and 16½c. for M and W. Smaller quantities are available at 35c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 16 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.08, as compared with $24.68 during the previous week and $25.37 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 1,575 barrels, as against 1,342 barrels the previous week and 1,117 barrels a year ago. Average per barrel content was 8.85 gallons of turpentine and 296.3 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows:—WW, 0; WG, 11; N, 28; M, 29; and K and below, 32.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Thur. Feb. 21	Mon. Feb. 25	Tues. Feb. 26	Wed. Feb. 27	Thur. Feb. 28
Drums—					
M	...	...	$7.90	...	...
N	...	...	7.93	...	...
WG	...	$8.77‡	8.59	...	...
WW	$8.99‡	8.94‡	8.95	$8.90	$8.96
Bags—					
K	...	...	7.89	7.80	...
M	...	...	...	7.87‡	...
WW	...	...	...	8.625‡	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 22)—M or better, $7.70

Sales, USDA

320* 1,449* 873* 548* 400*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $10.00; N, $9.45; M, $9.20; K, $9.35; B through I, $9.20

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.578‡	.5734	.57	.5775
Sales	...	24,000¶	12,000¶	8,000¶	6,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price.

House Paints Are Theme For N. Y. Club Meeting

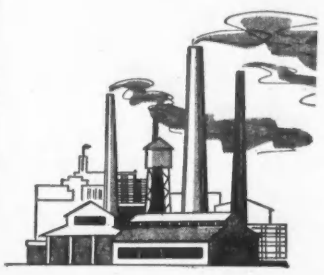
"Exterior House Paints" will be the subject of the March meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. The meeting will be held at 6:30 p. m. in the Brass Rail restaurant, 100 Park avenue, New York, on March 7.

The American Zinc Institute will present a panel which will discuss standard house paints, fundamentals of house paint failure and low luster house paints. On the panel will be: Dr. A. C. Elm, New Jersey Zinc Company; Clovis H. Adams, Sherwin-Williams Company; Paul Witford, Eagle-Picher Company; Lewis P. Larson, American Zinc Sales Company; Sidney Werthan, New Jersey Zinc Company, and J. A. Reising, St. Joseph Lead Company.

Shepherd Appoints Representative

Shepherd Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has appointed D. B. Becker Company, New York, its sales representative in the greater New York area. Shepherd has been represented in that area for many years by C. A. Beier, who has retired.

PERMASK OVERCOMES INDUSTRIAL ODORS



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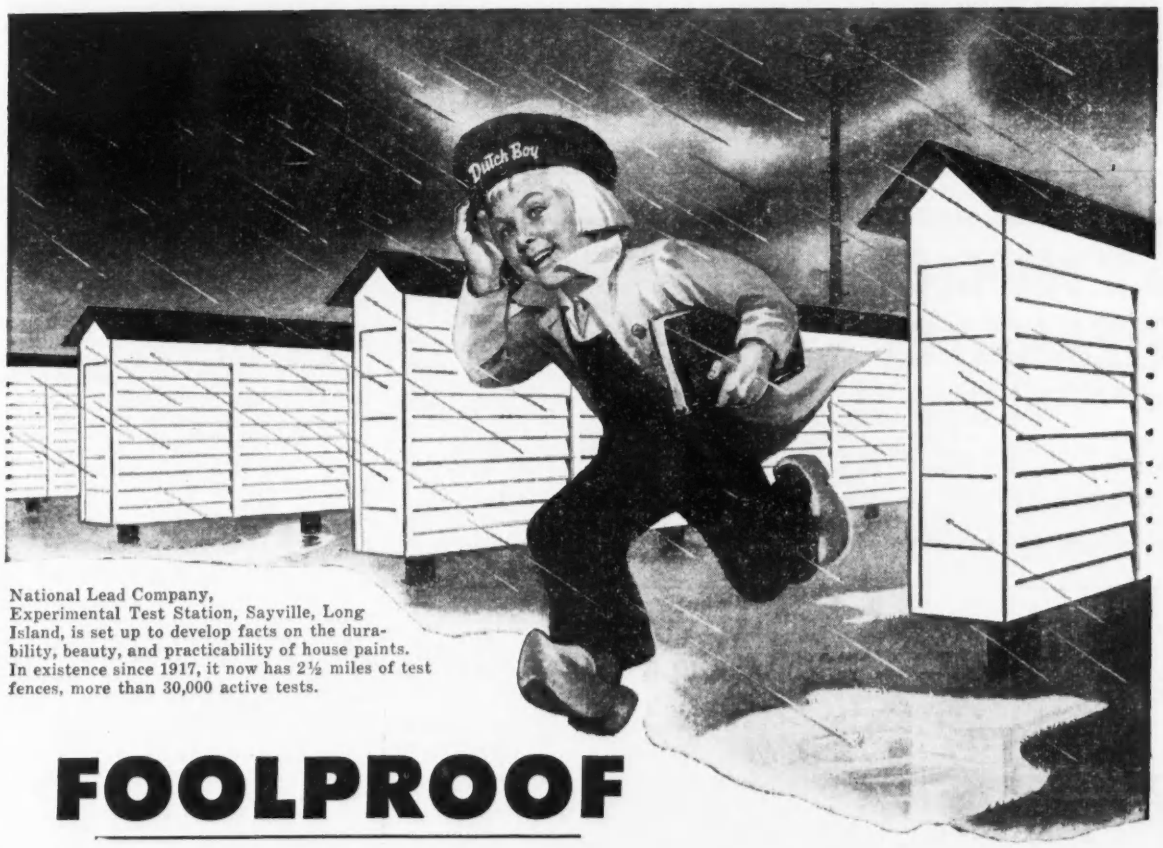

National Lead Company, Experimental Test Station, Sayville, Long Island, is set up to develop facts on the durability, beauty, and practicability of house paints. In existence since 1917, it now has 2½ miles of test fences, more than 30,000 active tests.

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Take *tinted* House Paints. "45X" helps maintain color uniformity, increases film durability.

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Cost goes down, too. In each "45X" pigment particle, reactive portion is at the surface . . . making proportionately larger amounts of lead available in each pound.

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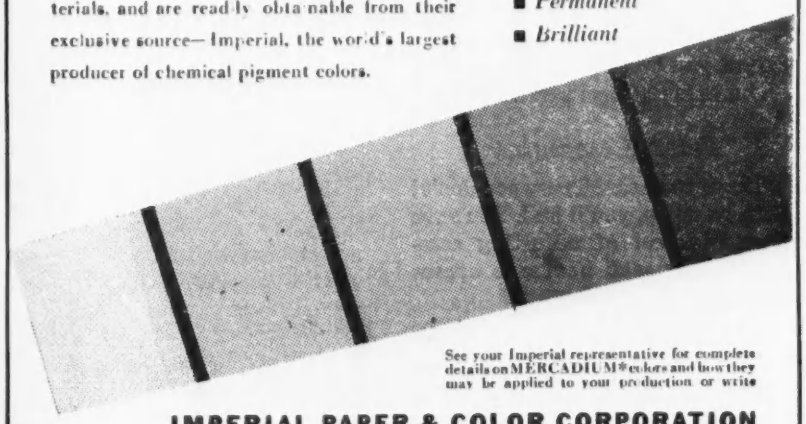

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*Patent applied for Trademark

Nuodex Products Division Picks Coatings Lab Chief

Lawrence J. Serkanic has been appointed chief of the protective coatings laboratory of Nuodex Products Company, New York, a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Serkanic replaces Frank X. Ritter, who has been appointed regional sales representative.

Mr. Serkanic was formerly technical director of Jamestown Finishing Products Company and previously was associated with Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company and Sapolin Paints, Inc., as senior chemist.

Phillips Polyolefin Process Licensed to Japanese Firm

Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has licensed Showa Danko K. K., of Japan, to use the Phillips-developed catalytic process for making rigid polyethylenes.

The agreement grants Showa Denko exclusive use in Japan of Phillips patents and technical knowledge for producing the plastics. Showa Denko, with headquarters in Tokyo, is a manufacturer of fertilizers, aluminum and other electrolytic metals and electrochemicals, inorganic chemicals, and plastics.

Fish Meal

—Continued from page 7

the growth of body muscle, which is a storehouse of protein and which increases to its adult proportion—about 45 percent of body weight—by or before twelve years of age. Although the tremendous weight gains of infancy fall off at about the first year, Dr. Stearns' study showed that the child's requirement for high-quality protein for muscle building continues at approximately the high level required during infancy.

A preliminary report of success in treating children suffering from severe protein malnutrition—or kwashiorkor—by fortifying a native diet with pure synthetic amino acids was presented by Dr. Federico Gomez, of Children's Hospital, Mexico City. He said that a native corn meal-and-beans diet, fortified with the synthetic amino acids lysine and tryptophane, resulted in increased protein absorption and retention.

These results, obtained in a test group of four kwashiorkor children, have inspired other experiments which are now under way.

Dr. Gomez's experiment was the first in which a "complete" corn-and-beans native diet has been converted into a high-quality protein source through synthetic amino-acid fortification.

Scientific studies of the Bantu natives of South Africa, a people whose diet is deficient in many nutrients thought to be essential for good health, were described. The nutritional riddle posed by the Bantu—who thrive on their "insufficient" diet in a way that many a more civilized people might envy—was presented by Dr. A. R. P. Walker, head of the human biochemical unit, South African Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Walker declared that despite their diet—or perhaps because of it—the Bantu people enjoy relative freedom from such diseases as appendicitis, peptic ulcer, diabetes, hardening of the arteries, heart disease, and certain types of cancer. He warned that unless western man can uncover the nutritional lessons to be learned from the Bantu and apply them to his own diet "we may see a decline in present favorable vital statistics . . ."

Allied Chemical Forms New Executive Committee

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced that a new executive committee has been constituted.

Kerby H. Fisk, formerly chairman of the finance committee of the board of directors, is chairman of the new group which will replace the former finance and executive committees. The other members, who are all directors, are Eugene Meyer, Henry M. Minton, C. W. Nichols and Harry S. Ferguson. Glen B. Miller, newly-appointed president and chief executive officer, is a member ex-officio.

Ammonia Liquors

—Continued from page 5

in the field. The nitrogen products sales force, all of whom are technically trained, also is being enlarged.

"Our plant modernization and expanded research programs," F. N. Jornlin, sales manager, said, "assure producers of both conventional and granular mixed fertilizers of an increasing supply of high quality urea-ammoniating solutions. This is further evidence of the growing importance of urea as a nitorgen source for the fertilizer industry."

The Belle Works, established in 1926, produces ammonia; chemical intermediates for nylon; urea for fertilizers, cattle feeds, medicinals and adhesives; hyrogenated oils and other industrial chemicals; automotive anti-freeze solutions; and intermediates for plastic resins.

Zinc Meeting

—Continued from page 7

Panel members will be drawn from the automotive, rubber, paint, galvanizing, and brass industries.

The second morning's meeting will feature a paper on zinc industry research. This will be followed by a second panel discussion, which will outline a course of action for the zinc industry, based on recommendations of the consumer panel.

Lead Industries Association, which will also meet on April 24, will devote its Wednesday sessions to discussions of the outlook for the more important lead products—storage batteries, tetraethyl lead, cable sheathing, radiation shielding, chemicals, paints and ceramic products.

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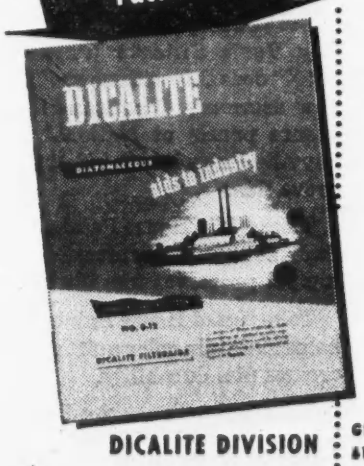

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HEADS AMMONIA PROGRAM: Dr. Arthur M. Smith, assistant to the vice-president, who has been placed in charge of the anhydrous ammonia program of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's plant food division, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark.

American Home Products, Whitehall Elect Officers

William F. Laporte has been elected vice-president of American Home Products Corporation and Elliott A. Bowles has been chosen president of Whitehall Pharmacal Company, a division of American Home Products.

Mr. Laporte was president of Whitehall Pharmacal, and Mr. Bowles was executive vice-president.

National Petroleum Council To Hold Meeting This Week

Natonal Petroleum Council will hold its first meeting of 1957 on March 7 at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., chairman Walter S. Hallanan announced last week. The council will be addressed by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton and other government officials.

Mr. Hallanan said that reports from the committee on tanker requirements and the committee on underground storage are expected to be considered at the meeting. Consideration is also expected to be given to the Middle East situation.

Rohm & Haas Adds To Its t-Alkylamine Series

A new product, menthane diamine, an addition to its t-alkylamine series, has been announced by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia.

Menthane diamine is available in pilot plant quantities at the company's standard development price of $2 per pound. According to D. S. Frederick, vice-president, the new product is expected to prove useful as an epoxy resin curing agent and a raw material for polyurethane manufacture after conversion to the diisocyanate.

Duval Seeks

—Continued from page 5

of the financing, together with $6 million to be borrowed under a bank loan agreement along with other cash resources of the company, will provide facilities to mine copper and molybdenum ore from properties of the company in Pima County, Ariz., about thirty miles south of Tucson.

The announcement said that exploration of these properties is said to have established the existence of substantial ore reserves; and the company proposes to develop and equip this property as promptly as possible for production.

Plant facilities, consisting of a mill, a warehouse, machine shop, laboratory, office building and other auxiliary buildings will be constructed and operated by the company on lands adjacent to the mine.

It is presently estimated that such program will be completed in the latter part of 1959 at a cost of approximately $20 million, of which approximately $950,000 had been expended to December 31, 1956. Commencement of production is scheduled for the latter part of 1959.

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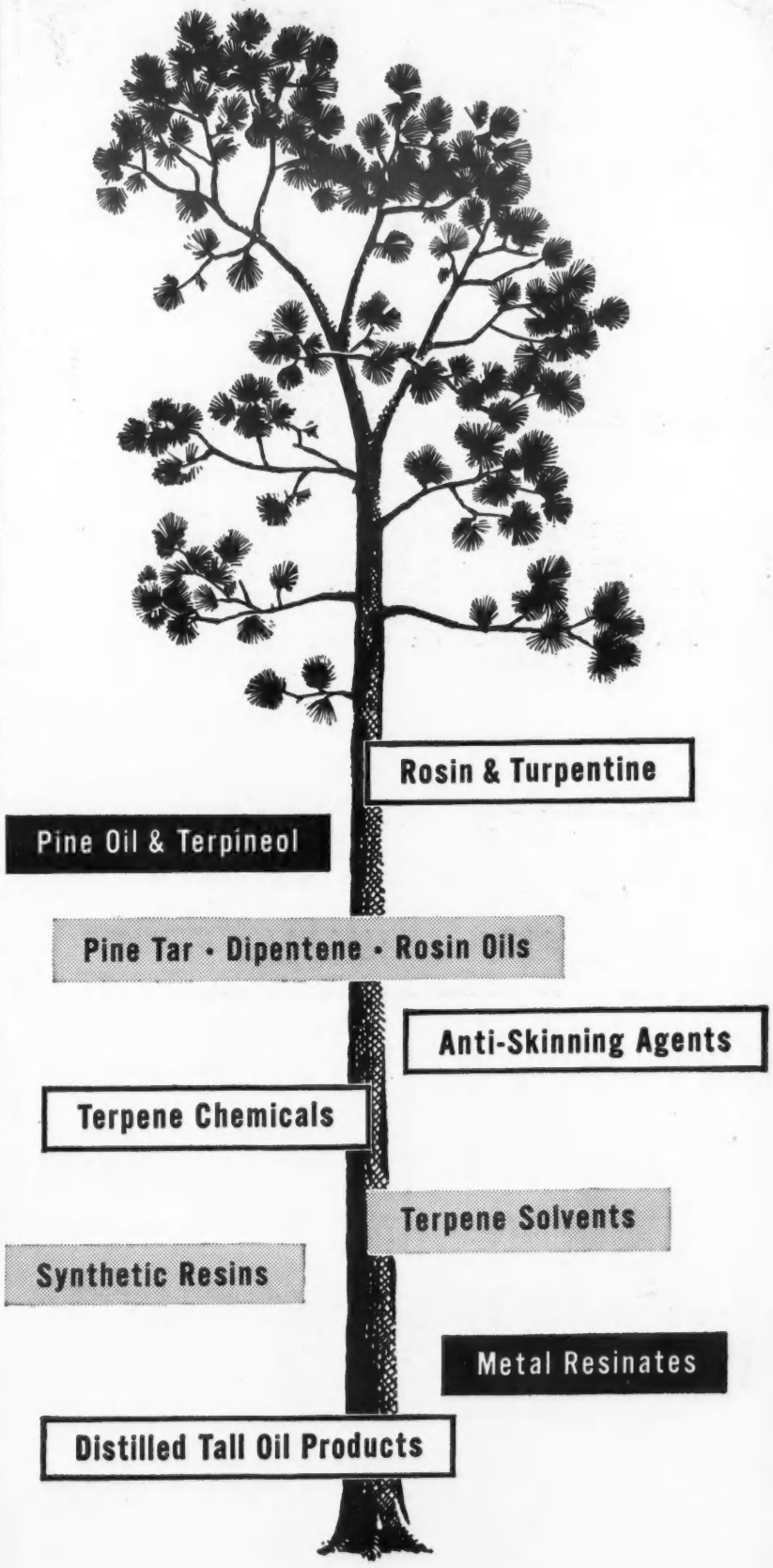

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Unsaponifiable	1.0% max.
Saponification Value	199 — 204
Acid Value	198 — 203
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99.5 min.
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats last week lacked snap and restricted to prompt requirements. This unsettled edible oils and prices were easier. Interest in soybean oil was limited and sales took place at lower levels. Cottonseed oil was irregular, and slightly lower. Crude was in tight supply. Corn was easier. Peanut oil was weak and declined ½ cent per pound. Crude coconut oil was inactive, but was held at unchanged quotations. Copra also was dull and featureless.

Light trading was noted in tallow and greases. Prices, however remained steady and unchanged. Soapers absorbed fair sized lots of bleachable tallow at current prices. Export inquiry was moderate, but actual trading was limited. Lard was easier and declined fractionally.

Improved trading stiffened tung oil, especially for nearby delivery. Good volume of business reduced stocks for spot delivery. Offers from Argentine also were scarcer and forward delivery was advanced fractionally. Trading in linseed oil continued limited to fill-in needs, but the market remained steady at current prices. Brazilian castor oil also was unchanged but steadier, due to firmer tone of foreign markets. Domestic grades were unchanged and well held. Oiticica oil was firm and raised fractionally, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Offers were light and closely held. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and new crop oil was unsettled and lower. Export interest has dried up. Old crop was unchanged and nominal. Refined fish moved in small lots for actual needs.

There was little doing in vegetable waxes last week. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Carnauba grades moved in small lots for actual needs at unchanged prices. Candelilla wax was in limited supply and well held. Japan continued inactive. Crude beeswax was unchanged and more less nominal.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, corn, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, 95% foots, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Lard, 2 3c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Palm, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
119.40	120.19	120.85	99.01

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were in fair request for prompt needs. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude remained unchanged and fairly steady at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12⅛c. New York basis, prompt delivery.

Corn—This market was easier. Crude was lower with sales at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined declined to 18.03c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Liquidation kept the futures market unsettled last week especially nearby delivery. Weakness in March was influenced by the circulation of 69 tenders for this month. Forward positions were slightly lower. Trading was fairly active, chiefly professional.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 1, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	353	16.17	15.85	16.09@16.10
May	402	16.33	16.09	16.28S
July	410	16.30	16.10	16.28S
Sept.	44	16.07	15.83	16.07S
Oct.	21	15.84	15.48	15.84S
Dec.	66	15.72	15.49	15.70S
Mar. (1958)	16	15.55	15.50	15.60@15.68

Total sales and switches, 1,312 contracts.

Lack of export news from Washington, weaker soybean oil and other allied markets were bearish factors. Consuming interest was reported slow. Refined salad oil was offered at 17⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers of crude continued light and the market closed slightly lower. Sales of 500 tons of crude for export were reported to northern Europe. Domestic sales were moderate on the basis of 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast, and Valley and 13⅞c. Waco. Lubbock was nominal at 13¾c.

Linseed—While business was reported light, the market remained steady at the current price schedule. Raw oil was maintained at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-June delivery and 13.5c., exwarehouse. Withdrawals against current contracts showed moderate improvement.

Flaxseed—Market steadier. Trading continued slow.

Minneapolis.—Trading in cash flaxseed was at a near standstill in the Minneapolis market, offerings completely lacking on several days. Crushers, on the other hand, were not anxious buyers, apparently having enough on hand for nearby requirements. Several important plants were not operating with flaxseed and remained on the side lines in the market. Estimated 1956 world flax production was up one-third, placed at 170.7 million bushels for a near record. This estimate exceeds the 1955 crop by almost 45 million bushels and the prewar average by 37 million.

Only 2 cars of flaxseed traded in the spot market at Minneapolis and to-arrive bookings were a blank. Quotations were advanced 1c. a bushel to $3.28, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 150 cars, compared with 274 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 37 cars, against 82 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	280,800	637,000	66,600
Since Sept. 1	15,360,800	20,223,350	2,157,400

Oiticica—While trading was slow, prices were stronger. Tankcars were raised to 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were without change at 17¾c. to 18c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Increased interest was noted for prompt shipment, while demand for stocks on spot was slow. Offers for shipment from Spain were confined to tins at $39 per 12 gallons, c. and f. New York, bringing the cost to $3.65 per gallon, duty paid, laid down. Drums were not offered. Trading in Greek oil was more active. Shipments were lower at $78 per 100 kilos in 20 kilo tins, c. and f. New York, with sales thereat. On spot Spanish oil ranged from $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Palm—Lower primary market was reflected locally and spot stocks were reduced to 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, drums, according to quantity. Tankcars declined to 13c. New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Tankcars were held at 18¾c.

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January and December, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons Jan.	Tons Dec.
Receipts	114,299	339,695
Crushed	612,886	570,018
Stocks	1,624,274	2,122,861

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	207,691,000	192,572,000
Stocks	70,397,000	72,302,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	293,321	274,304
Stocks	194,737	187,819

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	131,233	123,585
Stocks	57,371	57,069

Oils, Fats and Waxes

per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was slow.

Soybean—Crude was weak and lower last week. Trading was limited, chiefly for prompt delivery. Sales were reported at 13½c. and 13⅝c. asked per pound, tankcars, Decatur, March: 13¼c. bid April and 13⅛c. bid, May, same basis. Refined salad declined to 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 1, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	9	13.40	13.25	13.48@13.49
May	16	13.11	12.92	13.11S
July	1	12.60	12.79@12.85	
Sept.	2	12.32	12.25	12.32S
Oct.	1	12.15	12.15	12.09@12.12

Total sales, 29 contracts.

Tung—Improved trading created a firmer tone in this market. Business was reported quite active at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery. Reduced offers from the Argentine strengthened forward positions and late March and April were held at 22c., same basis. Drums were maintained at 24c. to 24½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—This market was reported quiet and entirely nominal. Prompt shipment remained nominal at $185 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,500,000	1,794,000
Previous week	252,500	420,000
Corresponding week, 1956	168,900	
Total this year	9,166,300	16,440,000
Corresponding period, 1955	12,606,900	16,003,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was reported slow, chiefly for actual needs. Stocks on spot were lower at 66c. to 70c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—This market was inactive and unchanged at $150 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was light, but the market held steady at unchanged prices. Choice white all hog was held at 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars delivered, with some interest at ⅛c. less. Yellow grease was closely held at 6¾c. to 6⅞c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Market was easier with bearish hog news and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted at 14.70c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Moderate trading was reported in bleachable fancy at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for soapers account. Export interest was moderate, with actual sales limited. Prime was quoted at 7½c.; special, 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was steady and held at 9½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 1, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	1	7.85	7.85	7.80 Nom.

Total sales, 1 contract.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Crude—Lack of buying interest unsettled this market. New crop oil was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, bulk, works. Old crop was merely nominal at 8½c., same basis. Refined fish was unchanged at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York. Demand was confined to less carlots.

Cake and Meal

Cottenseed Meal—Market was easy and lower due to slow demand. Offerings were liberal, with little buying interest. Old process, 41 percent was available at $54.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $57., Alabama; $59. to $60. Georgia-South Carolina for March shipment.

Linseed Meal—Stocks for nearby delivery scarce and firmly held. Demand slow.

Minneapolis.—Market was steady, influenced more by curtailed flaxseed crushing than by any improvement in demand. Trading was ex-

Soybean Crush: January

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during January and December as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Jan.	Dec.
	Tons	
Receipts	707,459	548,150
Crushed	852,585	809,631
Stocks	2,110,629	2,372,110

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	305,156,000	289,736,000
Stocks	60,823,000	60,010,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	674,906	643,840
Stocks	58,299	65,404

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tremely dull, consisting almost entirely of scattered carlots for quick shipment when supplies were exhausted. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at fairly active pace. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $52 to $52.50 a ton for February/March bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; 50c. to $1 less for April forward. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $55.50 for February/June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	9,780,000	17,760,000
Since Sept. 1	389,220,000	436,690,000

Soybean Meal—Production continued heavy, with trading moderate. Forty-four percent meal was held at $46. $50 per ton, bulk Decatur, April through September shipment and at $49. per ton, bulk, f.o.b. mills, Mississippi Valley, March shipment.

Waxes

Consuming demand for vegetable waxes continued spotty last week and confined to actual needs. Slow demand for carnauba grades has increased competition and quotations while unchanged could have been shaded for round lot quantities. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 64c. to 66c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba 2c. more. Cheap lots of fatty for shipment from Brazil have been withdrawn, but had no effect locally. Demand for yellows was quite active with sales at unchanged prices. No. 1 Ceara yellow was quoted at $1.35 to $1.36 per pound and No. 1 Parnahyba $1.37 to $1.38, spot according to quantity. Candelilla remained in light supply and crude ranged from 65c. to 69c. per pound, and refined 68c. to 72c., spot as to quantity and seller.

Archer-Daniels Elevates Five to Officers' Posts

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has elected two new vice-presidents and three assistant vice-presidents.

Named vice-presidents are Walter G. Andrews, manager of the resin and plastics division, and Ralph Bruce, manager of the linseed division. Both formerly were assistant vice-presidents.

The new assistant vice-presidents are Robert S. Mathews, manager of the vinyl plasticizer department; James W. Stowell, sales manager for soybean oil; and Harry R. Wortham, who had been directing the operations of the flax fibre division. Mr. Wortham also was elected assistant secretary.

Copenhaver, Linseed Sales Director for ADM, Retires

Daniel A. Copenhaver retired last week as director of linseed oil sales for Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Copenhaver joined ADM in 1933 in a sales capacity, was named sales manager of marine oils in 1934 and director of linseed oil sales last year. He was previously executive vice-president and general manager of industrial Oil Products Corporation, Los Angeles.

BDSA Expects

—Continued from page 3

whole attained record heights in 1956, the volume of average quarterly output remained fairly stable from mid-year on. This continued peak volume on a plateau level appeared to indicate a slower tempo in the short-term rate of chemical production growth, possibly due to chemicals outpacing the industrial market.

With corrective features already visible, further chemical output growth is anticipated in the first quarter of 1957. While not all segments and products in the chemical field will participate in this growth, the industry as a whole is expected to show an evident upward trend.

The same general factors influencing the upswing in chemical production will apply to a related rise in the physical volume of sales. Quarter-to-quarter changes in the value of chemical sales were generally narrower in 1956 than the changes shown for all-manufacturing industries combined.

This was largely due, however, to advances in the wholesale price level which, for all-manufacturing, rose 3.9 percent from the last quarter of 1955 to the last quarter of 1956 as against a price increase for the chemical industry of 1.4 percent. This price increase relationship of almost three to one between all-manufacturing and chemicals indicates a relatively larger physical movement of chemical goods.

LINSEED SALES MANAGER: Charles M. Allen, named sales manager of its linseed division by Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Copper, Nickel Exploration Set by AS&R in Canada

Arrangements for exploration and development of reportedly huge copper and nickel deposits in Canada have been made by American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, and Canadian-American interests concerned.

The original strike was made by an association of companies headed by Little Long Lac Gold Mines, Ltd. Under the agreement the original prospecting group retains a 50 percent interest in properties covered by applications for concessions.

American Smelting, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Asarco Nickel Company, Ltd., will take over the concessions, provide the funds for exploration and, if results warrant, place the properties in production.

Parties to the agreement also included Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., Teck-Hughest Gold Mines, Ltd., Sylvanite Gold Mines, Ltd., Delinite Mines, Ltd., Ore & Chemical Corporation of New York, and LeMoyne Explorations, Ltd.

Fatty Acid Hyrogenation Process Developed by IPE

A modified high-pressure process for hydrogenation of fatty acids has been announced by the process plants division of Industrial Process Engineers, Newark, N. J. The process is now operating in a plant designed and constructed by IPE for a leading chemical manufacturer.

IPE's process is said to be unique in that it effects the economical hydrogenation of certain difficult stocks to exceptionally low iodine values.

This is accomplished without an appreciable increase in catalyst or hydrogen consumption, which means that more salable product is made at a lower unit cost, the company reports. Moreover, large batch sizes of 10,000 to 30,000 pounds may be run.

Metal & Thermit

—Continued from page 3

Palmer, a member of the law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood.

The entire board of directors is up for election at the annual meeting.

"At present, the board is evenly divided between two groups with opposing views," the committee letter stated, adding: "it is becoming increasingly clear, in our judgment, that this situation presents a serious obstacle to the company's growth and development."

The letter also stated that the committee "represents substantial interests" in Metal & Thermit. Among the common stock holdings listed were 172,320 shares held by American Can. Total M&T common shares outstanding are 791,800. Preferred shares, which are voted share for share with the common, total 6,462.

In a supporting letter accompanying the committee's, Mr. Stolk urged stockholder support of the committee, and added that the deadlock on the M&T board "creates an intolerable situation" and that under the conditions it "is impossible for your company's management to function effectively."

"It is in the interest of American Can, together with all other stockholders, that we have a healthy and prosperous company, with the vision and courage to take advantage of the potentials we believe exist for continued growth and development," he added.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumer demand for textile and leather chemicals was confined to actual needs last week. Interest in later requirements lagged as inventories were generally limited to 30 day needs and in some instances to 60 days. However, withdrawals against former contracts continued to move in good volume. Quotations were steady and unchanged for the majority of items. The only change noted last week was in wattle extract and bark. Extract was reduced close to 1 cent per pound as a result of recent declines of quebracho replacements. Wattle bark shipments also were easier and shipments cut $7 to $9 per ton, as to grades, effective March 1. Other tanning materials were inactive and quotably unchanged. Trading in potato starch was confined to spot delivery, but deliveries against former orders continued in active request. Demand for other sizing materials and chemicals was reported fair, chiefly for actual needs.

Shoe production in January was estimated at 51,300,000 pairs. This represents a decline of 3.5 percent from January 1956 when output amounted to 53,139,000 pairs. The decline took place in all categories with the exception of "Other," according to the National Shoe Manufacturers Association. Based on manufacturers' schedules, February output will be approximately 49.5 million pairs, or 12 percent less than a year ago when production reached the record for the month of 56,230,000 pairs. Production during the first two months of 1957 was placed at 100,800,000 pairs, compared with 109,369,000 for the same period in 1956; 94,406,000 in 1955 and 86,079,000 in 1954.

World consumption of wool in 1956 was estimated at about 2,830,000,000 pounds, clean basis, 8 percent greater than in 1955 and the highest total since the war, according to Commonwealth Economic Committee. The outstanding increase was 41 percent by Japan. In Germany, the United States and the Netherlands, increases ranged from 5 to 8 percent, but consumption in the United Kingdom remained the same as in 1955, while in Sweden it fell by 17 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Wattle bark, fair average $7 per ton
Merchantable, $9 per ton
Extract, 60% tannin, East Africa, 7½c. per lb.
So. Africa, 9.10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 2, 1956
106.70	108.23	108.45	107.85

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichomate and chromate in December totaled 9,649 tons, compared with 10,155 in November and 10,398, December, 1955. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 8,691 tons December 31, 1956, against 7,173 November 30. Trading was reported spotty at unchanged quotations. Withdrawals against current contracts were fairly active.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Buying interest was reported fair, with actual sales restricted to prompt needs. Quotations were unchanged and well held. Production in December, 1956, totaled 1,805 tons against 1,918 in November and 2,277 in December, 1955. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 1,934 tons, December 31, 1956, against 2,144, November 30.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand continued spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Market was steady and unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Trading was fairly active for actual needs. Prices were maintained at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44 same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued to mount and increased 2,442,000 bushels to 77,609,000 for the week ended February 22, compared with 51,121,000 for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Buying interest was fair and restricted to prompt delivery. Flake was unchanged at $1.45 to $1.47 per pound and powder, $1.49 to $1.51, spot according to quantity. Technical was in limited supply and well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Egg Yolk—This market was steady, with stocks not overabundant. Trading was moderate from $1.05 to $1.09 per pound, spot depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Consuming interest was fairly active, but sales were limited to actual requirements, while withdrawals against former contracts continued in good volume. Market remained unchanged and steady. Carlots were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine for delivery in the northeast, with trading at 6c. outside of New England and middle Atlantic points. Stocks on spot were in good request, with sales on the basis of 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. The Idaho market was unchanged at 6¼c., carlots, f.o.b. mills less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations.

Sago Flour—Business was restricted to small lots on spot for immediate delivery. Raw was held at 7c. to 7½c. per pound and refined 8¼c. to 8¾c., spot as to quantity. Prompt shipments ranged from 5.45c. to 5.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to grade.

Tapioca Flour—Consumers continued to take good sized lots against current contracts, while new business was reported slow. Replacements of Siamese were offered freely. Medium was quoted at 5.35 per pound, carlots, exdock and grade A at 5.80c., prompt shipment. Small lots of high grade Brazilian on spot ranged from 12c. to 13½c. per pound, exwarehouse according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Cattle hide and kip side leathers output in December was indicated at 1,988,000 hides and kips bringing the total for 1956 to 25,755,000, according to Tanners Council. December production for calf and whole kip skins was reported at 722,000 and 8,546,000 for the year 1956; goat and kid skins, 1,663,000 and 24,840,000, respectively and sheep and lamb skins, 1,766,000 and 26,377,000 respectively.

Cutch—Shipments were without change and maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock for shipment. Consuming inquiry was reported quite active.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Replacements were held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, ex-dock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading was light and restricted to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Offers of all grades were quotably unchanged. Genuine J1 was quoted at $61 to $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Bombay at $58 to $59 per ton and crushed at $79 to $80 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Buying interest has not improved at the recent price declines. Solid clarified was available at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt and later shipment. These prices include ocean freight rate of $23.46 per 2240 pounds and marine and war risk insurance.

Wattle—Extracts were reduced fractionally, reflecting recent declines in quebracho. East African 60 percent was lower at 8.275c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty and South African at 8.4c., same basis. Bark also was lower effective March 1. Fair average declined to $88 per ton, exdock and merchantable to $82, same basis.

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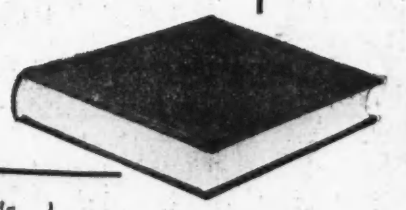

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CONTENTS

1. The Mineral Economy
2. Man and Iron
3. Geographic Pattern of the Steel Empires
4. Iron in the Americas
5. Iron in Europe
6. Iron in Asia, Australasia, and Africa
7. Iron Alloys
8. Coal in North America
9. Transportation of Coal in the United States—Anthracite
10. Coal in Europe
11. Coal in Asia, Australia, Africa and South America
12. Petroleum—A World View
13. The Petroleum Industry in North America
14. Petroleum in Foreign Nations
15. Natural Gas
16. Alternative Fuels
17. Copper
18. Lead and Zinc
19. Aluminum and Magnesium
20. Building Materials
21. Mineral Plant Foods—Nitrogen
22. Mineral Plant Foods—Phosphates
23. Mineral Plant Foods—Potash
24. Sulfur
25. Minerals Used in Minor Tonnages
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27. Relation of Industrial Nations to Undeveloped Areas

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American Potash Picks Hoh to Head New Unit

Ralph N. Hoh has been appointed western sales manager of industrial chemicals for American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles.

The appointment marks the creation of a new section in the AP&CC western sales department, brought about by the company's accelerated production of industrial chemicals in recent years.

Mr. Hoh has been with AP&CC since 1939 and served recently as manager of western sales of soda ash and salt cake. Under the new arrangement, he will be in charge of western sales of those two products as well as phosphoric acid, sodium and potassium chlorate, manganese dioxide and sulphur dioxide.

Concannon Retires

—Continued from page 4

try advisory committees. At his retirement, he was a consultant on international affairs to BDSA's chemical and rubber division.

During his long government career, Mr. Concannon traveled extensively throughout the world. In 1923, he conducted a survey of chemical producing countries in Europe and, three years later, served as economic adviser to Col. William Donovan, then assistant Attorney General.

He surveyed South American resources and markets and for extended periods was on loan from this government as adviser to the governments of Chile and Peru. In 1938, he was chairman of the US official delegation to the International Congress of Chemistry in Rome.

US Delegate to ILO

He also served as US delegate to the International Labor Organization at Geneva. His last foreign assignment was in 1955 as chief of the US trade mission to Pakistan.

Author of numerous books and articles on chemicals, economics and foreign trade, Mr. Concannon lists among his titles "Economic and Commercial Factors in the Development of a Domestic Tung Oil Industry," "Potash: Significance of Foreign Control and Economic Need of Domestic Development" and "Synthetic Organic Chemicals: World Developments and Foreign Markets."

Mr. Concannon is a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Chemical Society, Electrochemical Society, American Marketing Associating and of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

A past president of the Harvard Club of Washington, he is also a member of the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York as well as the University and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington and the Chemists Club in New York.

CCDA Honor Award

—Continued from page 7

—plastics, for the polychemicals department of duPont. The theme will be further amplified in two speeches which will be concerned with the particular problems of the chemical raw material supplier and the plastics fabricator. Representing the chemical industry will be B. J. C. Van der Hoeven, general manager of the chemical division of Koppers Company. John J. O'Connell, president of Consolidated Molded Products Corporation and chairman of the board of the Society of the Plastics Industry, will speak from the standpoint of the fabricators.

A highlight of the meeting will be a luncheon address by Frank X. Kiefer, editor of **Department Store Economist.** Mr. Kiefer will speak on the subject, "The Consumer Looks at Plastics."

The afternoon session will be devoted to greater elaboration on the theme, "Plastics," by four panels composed of leaders in the chemical and plastics industries and retail and consumer representatives.

Tariff Commission Official Takes Post With House Unit

Loyle A. Morrison, director of investigation and chairman of the staff coordinating committee, has resigned from the Tariff Commission to accept the position of staff director of the subcommittee on foreign trade policy of the house ways and means committee.

Mr. Morrison, who has been on the commission's staff since 1934, and who has served as director of investigation since 1950, has recently been on loan to the subcommittee on foreign trade policy as a staff consultant.

The post vacated by Mr. Morrison will be filled by Louis S. Ballif. Mr. Ballif has been a member of the commission's staff since 1923, and has served as chief of technical service—in charge of the commission's seven technical commodity divisions, and as vice-chairman of the staff coordinating committee—since 1941.

The position of chief of technical service will be occupied by J. Mark Albertson, who has been with the commission since 1923, and who served for thirteen years as chief of the commission's ceramics division. Mr. Albertson has, since 1955, been assistant chief of technical service, and for the past several years has served as an alternate member of the interdepartmental committee on trade agreements.

Eleonora Chemical

—Continued from page 5

especially designed for flexibility of operation, to permit the production of resins tailor-made to meet the exacting requirements of the user-producer. With small modifications, the plant can produce other resins, such as polystyrene and vinyl copolymers.

The Eleonora plant uses the suspension process for making PVC, developed and perfected by SD, which produces a resin of higher purity than the emulsion process, it was said.

Process water is purified in an ion-exchange unit. The polymerization step is carried out in the main reactors. At any given time, one reactor may be discharging PVC resin to the storage tanks, one may be in reaction, one may be in the process of being cleaned, and one may be receiving a new batch of raw materials, it was pointed out.

From temporary storage in two stainless clad 10,000 gallon tanks, the resin is dewatered in a centrifuge and dried in a twentyfive-foot-long rotary dryer. The drying process is an SD innovation. The resin is dried by preheated and filtered air drawn into the dryer by an exhaust fan on the product collector at the end of the train.

The air passes through a reduced diameter opening in the outlet end of the dryer which increases air velocity sufficiently to carry the dried resin pneumatically to a product collector on the roof.

The finished resin is discharged from the cloth bags in the collector into the hopper by the action of air blown from slotted rings which continuously travel up and down the outside of the bags. A fan at the collector pulls air through the dryer and the bags in the collector, exhausting to the asmosphere. The dried resin, containing less than 0.5 percent moisture, drops down into a packaging unit from which it is delivered to the adjacent main Pantasote plant.

Carnegie Chemical Advances Zari

Carnegie Chemical Manufacturing Corporation, Los Angeles, has elected Henry P. Zari a vice-president of the firm and has made him an executive assistant as well.

Olin Division Sets Up in Omaha

Operations of the north central district of the plant food division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation have been consolidated in new headquarters at 800 south 72 street, Omaha, Neb.

Colgate-Palmolive Sets Up Research Facility in Rome

An international, cooperative scientific program has been announced by Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J. A laboratory has been established at the University of Rome, Italy, devoted to the study of the relationship of chemical constitution to the properties of matter.

Originated by Colgate-Palmolive's research and development department, this research installation is being supported by Colgate-Palmolive's subsidiary in Italy, Palmolive S.p.A.

Two University professors serve as consultants to the laboratory: Dr. Giordano Giacomello, dean of the school of pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Rome, and Dr. Alfonso M. Liquori.

Narcotics 'A-B-X' Labels Are Being Used by Merck

The chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., is starting immediately to use the "A-B-X" labelling for narcotic preparations as requested of the pharmaceutical industry by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Company spokesmen say that shipments bearing these labels are already in transit to customers.

The letters designate three classifications under federal narcotics regulations: Class A refers to taxable narcotics under full control; class B refers to taxable narcotics permissible on oral (verbal) prescriptions; and class X to exempt narcotic preparations.

Foreign Chemical

—Continued from page 7

cals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

"Chemical Products Most Sensitive to Foreign Competition—A Forecast," by Lewis E. Lloyd, manager of business research for Dow Chemical Company, and,

"The Job Done and the Job to Do in Meeting Foreign Competition," by John L. Hammer, jr., director of marketing in the inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

A reception and luncheon will follow, at which Carl F. Oechsle, deputy assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs, will speak on "Nothing Happens Until Something Is Sold."

William D. Morrison, manager of foreign chemical development for Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, will be moderator for the afternoon session. The papers to be presented will include:

"Where Are the Foreign Chemical Markets?" by C. E. Brocklebank, manager of the chemicals and plastics department of Union Carbide International Company;

"Specific Foreign Markets for United States Chemical Producers—A Forecast," by M. W. Melander, manager of the export division of Stauffer Chemical Company;

"How Can United States Producers Penetrate Foreign Markets?" by Richard L. Davies, executive director of Klein & Saks, Inc., and,

"What Every Market Researcher Should Know to Study Foreign Chemical Markets," by Edwyn E. Wynne, vice-president of the polymer chemicals division of W. A. Grace & Co.

At a banquet that evening, Morehead Patterson, chairman of the board and president of American Machine & Foundry Company, will speak on "Basic Long Range Growth Opportunities."

The tours the day previous will include the Atomic Exposition at Convention Hall; the coaltar chemicals plant of the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; Scott Paper Company, and the facilities of Smith, Kline & French, Inc.

Interhandel Sets

—Continued from page 5

ment filed by General Aniline with the Securities and Exchange Commission last week recognizes that Interhandel is now prosecuting appeals to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, in connection with its lawsuit. The first registration statement contained no mention of our lawsuit, but our protest compelled this change in the statement. Therefore, the proposed sale is clearly contrary to the Federal law which forbids the Alien Property Office to change the status of vested property while litigation is pending."

Mr. Wilson pointed out that Interhandel's eight-year lawsuit for recovery of its vested property was argued before the Court of Appeals on February 11.

"Our property was seized in 1942 and has been held without trial ever since, despite the fact that the Swiss government twice investigated Interhandel at the request of the United States and found that Interhandel is and always has been a Swiss corporation chiefly dominated by Swiss and American stockholders," Mr. Wilson said.

Chemical Goals Closed

—Continued from page 3

considered under goal No. 224 criteria and will hereafter be eligible for consideration.

In closing the goals for chromite, selenium and manganese ore, ODM officials pointed out that rapid tax amortization has not been a suitable incentive to secure the desired expansion in these areas since no applications have been received for several years. They said that consideration will be given to developing other programs.

ODM also announced a clarifying amendment to the expansion goal for oil and gas pipelines and petroleum storage facilities used solely to supply military installations or erected solely for military use.

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1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel single drum Flaker.
2—Devine 4'x9' single drum Atmospheric.
1—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf 15—42"x42" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Tray Dryers, steam heated, 95 sq. ft. tray area.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
6—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Dryers 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins #17 DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S., Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9', 304 S.S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Devine 5'x10' steel jacketed Ball Mill.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and #2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50". 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center slung 304 S.S., Perforated basket.

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1—Glascote 500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
3—500 gal. 316 S.S. closed. jacketed, agitated Tanks.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. agitated Tank, 200 psi.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6" dia. x 16' long.
3—Unused 2500 gal. Vertical rubber lined Tanks 7'x9'.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
2—10'x30', 8'6"x25' Steel Horizontal Storage Tanks.
2—Kellogg Admiralty Tubes 2200 and 1800 sq. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger 304 S.S.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
2—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tanks.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, totally enclosed.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara #95-36 Pressure Filter, 92 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
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4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

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7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
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1—1420 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessel, 200# WP, 85# Jkt. Pr.
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1—Patterson 18" dia. St. St. Conical Blender.
10—Gemco Copper Conical Blenders—14" dia., 18" dia., 30½" dia. & 38" dia.
1—Sprout Waldron type 3036 Swing Head Blender, 50 HP motor.
3—Sprout Waldron size 12, 336 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders.
1—Broughton 50 cu. ft. Double Arm Powder Blender.
1—Worthington 75 cu. ft. Rotating Batch Blender.

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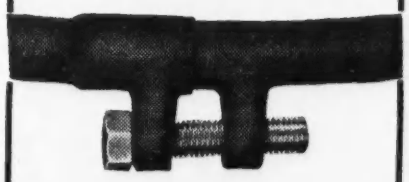

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1—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machine.
2—Devine #28 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers.
2—#12 Sweetland Filters, 36 monel leaves on 4" centers.
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Wanted Used F. J. Stokes Machine Company—single punch tablet presses. Required for our own use—Models F, T, or R. Write Du-Co Ceramics Company, Saxonburg, Pennslyvania.

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Lead Pigment

—*Continued from page 3*

provision, to which the companies strenuously objected, directing each of them to cease and desist from:

"Quoting or selling lead pigments at prices calculated or determined in whole or in part pursuant to or in accordance with a zone delivered price system for the purpose or with the effect of systematically matching the delivered price quotas or the delivered prices of other sellers of lead pigments and thereby preventing purchasers from finding any advantage in price in dealing with one or more sellers as against another."

Industry Pricing Practices Revised

The supreme court noted that FTC found in its opinion accompanying the cease-and-desist order that the companies cooperatively revised the pricing practices in the industry by establishing the uniform zone pricing system. Detailed discussions were carried on which resulted not only in an agreement, but maps showing the boundaries of the zones to be observed were distributed by the individual companies.

It was the adherence by each of the companies to the system of pricing that made the combination work, FTC added. In its view, the commission added, according to the supreme court decision, the "prohibition is necessary, not because it is unlawful in all circumstances for an individual seller, acting independently, to sell its products on a delivered price basis in specified territories, but to make the order fully effective against the trade restraining conspiracy in which each of the respondents participated. When and if competition is restored and the individual prohibition is no longer necessary, the commission expressed its intention, upon application, to vacate the latter provision of its order."

After pointing out these portions of the FTC order as well as others, the supreme court was careful to note the limits of the FTC order:

Limits of FTC Order Noted

"At the beginning we must understand the limits of the contested portion of the order. First, it is temporary. Though its life expectancy is not definite, it is clear that the commission was creating a breathing spell during which independent pricing might be established without the hangover of the long-existing pattern of collusion.

"Second, the order is directed solely at the use of a zone delivered pricing system and no other. This system is a pricing method based on geographic divisions or zones, the boundaries of which are entirely drawn by the seller. His delivered price is the same throughout a particular geographic zone so drawn up by him.

"Customarily the delivered price is different between zones, though as here, widely separated zones, geographically, might have the same delivered price. It is well to mention here that while this court has passed upon the validity of basing point systems of sales, it has not decided the validity of the zone pricing plan used here.

"Third, zone delivered pricing per se is not banned by the order. The commission might have made the order more specific by entering a flat prohibition of the use for a definite period of the device found to be 'the very cornerstone of the . . . conspiracy,' i.e., zone pricing . . . But the commission chose the more flexible sanction, i.e., the limited use of zone delivered pricing."

"However, it concluded that the future use should be temporarily restricted for the protection of the public. And so, delivered zone pricing violates the order only when two conditions are present: (1) identical prices with competitors (2) resulting from zone delivered pricing.

Drawing of Zones Cited

"Considering these conditions with the mechanics of the zone plan, we see that the only way prices can be systematically identical is for the zones of competitors to be so drawn as to be in whole or in part identical and for zone prices to be the same in those zones which coincide or overlap."

The supreme court noted the contentions of the companies that the contested paragraph of the order effectively bans the noncollusive, individual use of zone pricing—a lawful, competitive sales method—and is therefore beyond the authority of the commission. But after citing a number of cases in which the point was decided that congress had vested the FTC with broad powers to correct violations of the law, the decision added:

"These cases narrow the issue to the question: Does the remedy selected have a 'reasonable relation to the unlawful practices found to exist?' We believe that it does. First, the simplicity of operation of the plan lends itself to unlawful manipulation; second, it had been used in the industry for almost a quarter of a century; and, third, its originator and chief beneficiary had been previously adjudged a violator of the antitrust laws, United States v. National Lead Company, 332 U.S. 319 (1947)."

In conclusion, the supreme court noted that the respondent companies point out that in only one other case in the long history of the commission has a similar order been entered. The decision went on:

Prevention of Competition

"They say our restoration of the contested paragraph will effectively prevent competition. In its supplemental memorandum, the commission had clearly stated its understanding of the scope and effect of the order. It is our conclusion that the order was not intended and does not prohibit or interfere with the independent delivered zone pricing per se. Nor does it prohibit the practice of the absorption of actual freight as such in order to foster competition.

"Furthermore, as we have said, there is read into the order the provision of section 2(b) of the Clayton act as to the right of a seller in good faith to meet the lower price of a competitor. This is not to say that a seller may plead this section in defense of the use of an entire pricing system. The section is designed to protect competitors in individual transactions.

"Respondents pose hypothetical situations which they say may rise up to plague them. However, 'we think it would not be good judicial administration,' as our late Brother Jackson said in International Salt Company v. United States, 332 U.S. 392, 401 (1947), to strike the contested paragraph of the order to meet such conjectures. The commission has reserved jurisdiction to meet just such contingencies.

"As actual situations arise they can be presented to the commission in evidentiary form rather than as fantasies. And, we might add, if there is a burden that cannot be made lighter after application to the commission, then respondents must remember that those caught violating the act must expect some fencing in."

Hooker Fills Finance Post

Thomas F. Willers, comptroller of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., since 1951, has now in addition been appointed assistant treasurer.

Advertisers Index

Alan Wood Steel Company..... 45
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division.....39, 41
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 15
American Potash & Chemical Corp..... 66
American Zinc Sales Co..... 31
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... 58
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc..... 59
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co..... 41

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co.....1, 2
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc..... 66
Bareco Wax Co. Division Petrolite Corporation 30
Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 44
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc..... 38
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc..... 34
Bios Laboratories, Inc..... 51
Blockson Chemical Company..... 36
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 39
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 51
Brill Equipment Company..... 63
Brode Corporation, The..... 59
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 52

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Division Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. 1
Chinese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 16, 68
Chemical Insecticide Corp..... 41
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp..... 64
Chemical Service Corp..... 66
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated..... 68
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc..... 51
Chemirad Corporation..... 43
Chemsol, Inc..... 66
Colony Import & Export Corp..... 49
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation.. 34
Consolidated Products Company, Inc..... 63
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 62
Continental Oil Company.....2a
Cornwell Chemical Corp..... 68
Coupe, Robert A..... 59
Crosby Chemicals, Inc..... 54

Darlington Chemicals, Inc..... 49
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corporation 56
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... 49
Diehl, William, & Co..... 59
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company..... 33
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc..... 8
Dow Chemical Company, The..... 45
Drum Parts, Inc..... 65
Drum Repair Service Co..... 39
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc..... 57
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. (Inc.).1, 20, 45
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co..... 41

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc.....29, 56
Emery Industries, Inc..... 59
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 64
Esso Standard Oil Company..... 24

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 49
Filter Fabrics, Inc..... 56
Fine Pigments, Inc..... 51
First Machinery Corp.....63, 64, 65
Fisher Chemical Co., Inc..... 68
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc..... 52
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 52

Gas Purifying Materials Co., Inc..... 36
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 65
General Equipment & Trading Co..... 64
General Mills, Inc..... 58
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... 53
Glidden Co., The Southern Chemical Division 57
Greeff, R. W., & Co..... 20
Gregory, Walter C., Corporation..... 51
Gross, A., & Company..... 58
Gulf Oil Corporation..... 11

Halby Chemical Co., Inc..... 36
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.. 59
Harshaw Chemical Co., The..... 43
Heat & Power Co., Inc..... 64
Henry, J. F., Chemical Co..... 37
Herbarium, Inc..... 49
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation..... 17
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 46
Hooker Electrochemical Company..... 35
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 47
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 52

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation..... 56
International Casein Corporation..... 57
Interstate Chemical Corp..... 45

Kamco Industries, Inc..... 60

Kleyman, Leslie, Corp..... 36

Lawler Company..... 65
Lemke, B. L., Co., Inc..... 49
Lever Brothers Company..... 42
Loeb, H., & Son..... 64
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 65
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 42

Maas, A. R., Chemical Co., Division of Victor Chemical Works..... 37
Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc.....63, 64
Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 65
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 52
Mantrose Corporation, The. 54
Mathieson Chemicals, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation..... 27
McLaughlin-Gormley-King Company..... 41
Merck & Co., Inc..... 37
Michigan Chemical Corporation..... 43
Midland Storage, The, Inc..... 60
Monsanto Chemical Company..... 33
Montrose Chemical Company..... 17
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc..... 51
Mutual Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation..... 61
Mutual Citrus Products Company..... 22

National Lead Company..... 55
National Milk Sugar Company..... 51
Naugatuck Chemical Division, U. S. Rubber Co. 13

Neville Chemical Co..... 68
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc..... 53
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals Division..... 27
Oronite Chemical Company..... 19
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 56

Penick, S. B., & Company..... 48
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Industrial Division..... 1
Perry Brothers, Inc..... 55
Perry Equipment Corp..... 64
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc..... 35
Polak & Schwarz, Inc..... 21
Polak's Frutal Works..... 53
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, Inc... 47
Prior Chemical Corporation..... 1
Process Plants Service, Inc..... 65
Procter & Gamble Co..... 42
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 10

Raney Catalyst Co..... 42
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 34
Reinhart Chemical Corporation..... 45
Riches-Nelson, Inc..... 68
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 49
River Plate Corporation, The..... 59
Robeco Chemicals, Inc..... 68
Rohm & Haas Company..... 18
Ross, Frank B., Company..... 59
Roussel Corporation..... 48

Shea Chemical Corporation..... 36
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 25
Standard Collapsible Tube Co..... 40
Stein Equipment Co..... 64
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 60
Sunkist Growers, Inc..... 23
Synthetic Products Company..... 56

Tennessee Corporation..... 39
Thurston & Braidich..... 53
Tombarel Products Corporation..... 53
Tragacanth Importing Corp..... 51
Turner, Joseph, & Co..... 57

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company Division 1
United Box & Lumber Co..... 39
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division..... 1
United States Potash Company Division of U. S. Borax & Chemical Corp..... 41

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 53

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc..... 39
West End Chemical Co..... 26
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation..... 36

Zink & Triest Co..... 53
Zinsser & Company, Inc., Subsidiary of The Harshaw Chemical Co..... 61

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms.	lb.	.43	.44
powd., dms	lb.	.46	.53
Resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E	100 lbs	8.75	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.00	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.04½	—
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 15% com., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, ens., works	lb	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 92½-99%, white grd., bbls. or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., works	lb.	.44	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	45	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb	45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	35¼	—

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—Journal of the American Medical Association

CONTENTS

Preface
Introduction
1. How Did Life Originate
2. The Smallest Particles of Matter
3. How Molecules Make Masses
4. The Importance of "Impurities" and Trace Substances
5. What Are Living Units?
6. Catalysis: The Guide of Life
7. Immunology and Self-Saving Catalysts
8. Genetics: The Heritable Transmission of Catalysts
9. The Catalyst Entelechy in Differentiation and Morphogenesis
10. Some Catalytic Aspects of Disease and Drugs
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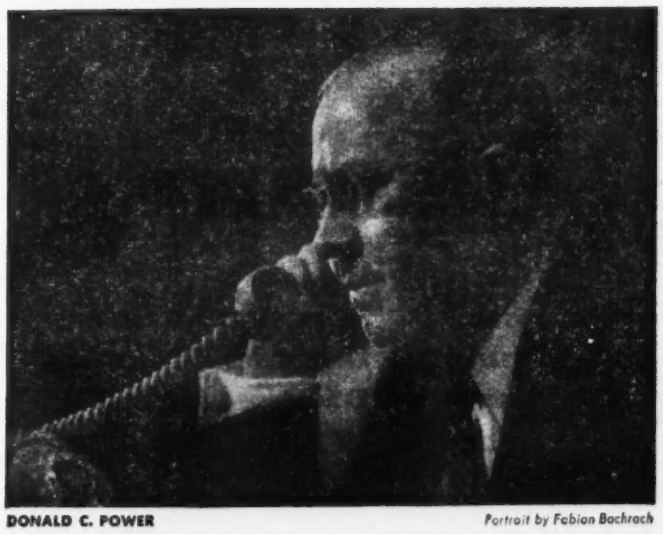

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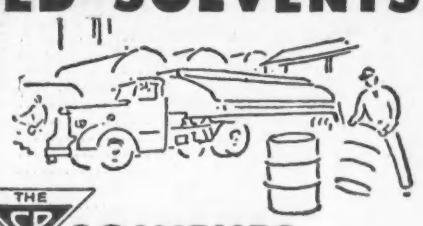

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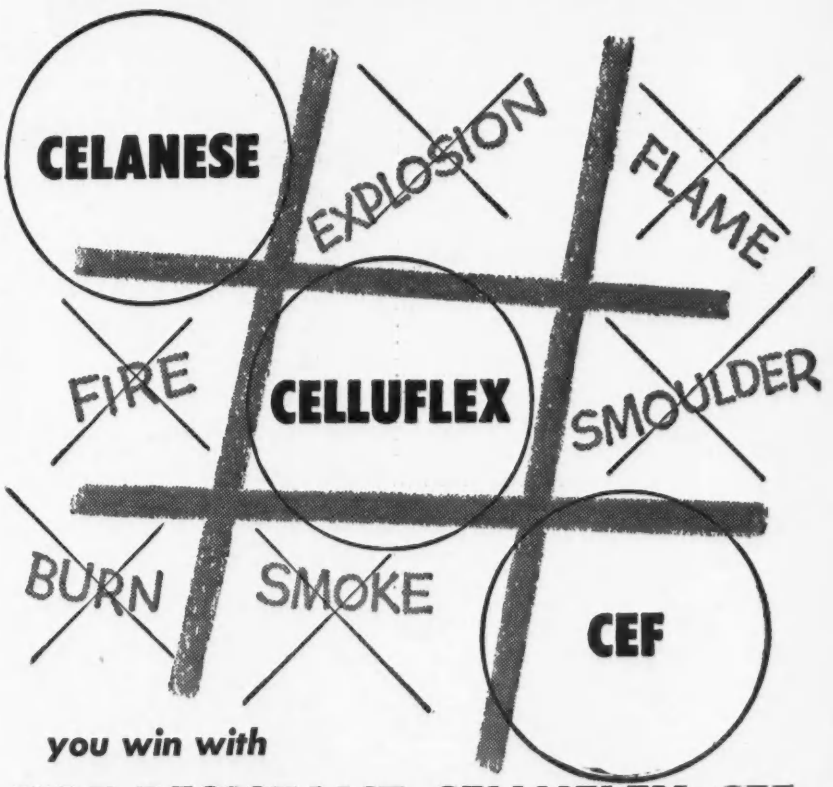

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